A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN WIVES OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENT MALES AND NON ALCOHOL USERS

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED

For Partial Fulfillment of the Rules and Regulations

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

BRANCH - XVIII (PSYCHIATRY)



THE TAMILNADU

DR.MGR MEDICAL UNIVERSITY,

CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU

APRIL 2017

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation titled, "A COMPARATIVE

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work of Dr. MUNMUN DEBBARMA, in part fulfillment of the requirements

for the M.D. Branch - XVIII (Psychiatry) examination of The Tamil Nadu

Dr. M. G. R. Medical University, to be held in April 2017. The period of study

was from April 2016 – July 2016.

The Director, Institute of Mental Health Chennai – 600 010. **The Dean,**Madras Medical College
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This is to certify that the dissertation titled, "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SUICIDE RISK IN WIVES OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENT MALES AND NON ALCOHOL USERS" is the original work of **Dr. MUNMUN DEBBARMA**, done under my guidance submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for M.D. Branch – XVIII [Psychiatry] examination of The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, to be held in April 2016.

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DECLARATION

I, **Dr. MUNMUN DEBBARMA**, solemnly declare that the dissertation

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USERS is a bonafide work done by myself at the Madras Medical College,

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supervision of Dr. V. SABITHA, MD, Associate Professor of Psychiatry,

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INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHENNAI 600 003

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Dear Dr. Munmun Debbarma,

1.Dr.C.Rajendran, MD.,

The Institutional Ethics Committee has considered your request and approved your study titled "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SUICIDAL RISK IN WIVES OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENT MALES AND NON-ALCOHOL USERS" - NO.17032016.

The following members of Ethics Committee were present in the meeting hold on 01.03.2016 conducted at Madras Medical College, Chennai 3

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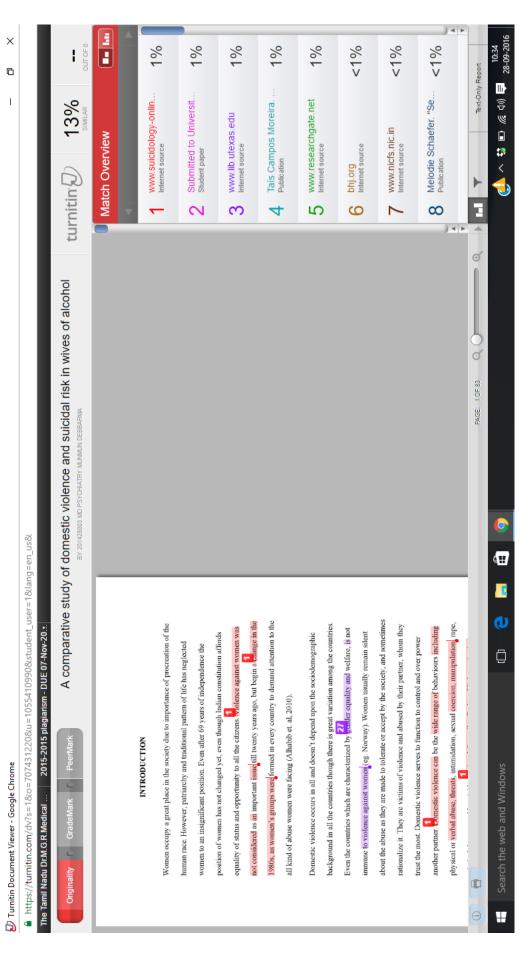
We approve the proposal to be conducted in its presented form.

The Institutional Ethics Committee expects to be informed about the progress of the study and SAE occurring in the course of the study, any changes in the protocol and patients information/informed consent and asks to be provided a copy of the final report.

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INTRODUCTION

Women occupy a great place in the society due to importance of procreation of the human race. However, patriarchy and traditional pattern of life has neglected women to an insignificant position. Even after 69 years of independence the position of women has not changed yet, even though Indian constitution affords equality of status and opportunity to all the citizens. Violence against women was not considered as an important issue till twenty years ago, but begin a change in the 1980s, as women's groups were formed in every country to demand attention to the all kind of abuse women were forming (Alhabb et al. (2010).

Domestic violence occurs in all and doesn't depend upon the sociodemographic background in all the countries though there is great variation among the countries. Even the countries which are characterized by gender equality and welfare, is not immune to violence against women (eg. Norway). Women usually remain silent about the abuse as they are made to tolerate or accept by the society, and sometimes rationalize it. They are victims of violence and abused by their partner, whom they trust the most. Domestic violence serves to function to control and over power acordier partner. Domestic violence can be the wide range of behaviours including physical or verbal abuse, threats, intimidation, sexual coercion, manipulation, rape, criminal damage and homicide. National Council to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children, 2009, it has been observed that, "the biggest risk factor for becoming a skift of sexual assent!" and domestic violence a violence is being a vorous!"

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INTRODUCTION

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factor for becoming a victim of sexual assault and domestic violence is being a woman".

There is growing recognition of importance of the link between alcohol use and domestic violence. There is a substantial proportion of human violence and perpetrators often done under influence of alcohol. Alcohol related problems are present since long in the world and it has become a serious concern for everyone. Once someone is addicted to alcohol it not only affects the person but his entire family especially wives. Family with persons of alcohol abuse are more likely to have conflicts among spouse, as a result wives suffer from domestic violence. In meta-analysis done by Black et al.2004, he found and noticed that every study had showed that there is a significant association of alcohol use and excessive drinking is a risk factor for violence among partners.

Women whose partner's use alcohol were 3.6 times more likely to be abused than whose partner's don't drink (Demetrios et al.1999). Studies of domestic violence documents high rates of alcohol or other drugs use and its use is known to reduce inhibition, impair judgement and increase aggression. Alcohol appears to be significant predictor of marital violence (Kantor and Kaufman 1993).

WHO estimates that over one in every three women suffers from some form of domestic violence in their lifetime. In India the statistical evidence for "actual prevalence of domestic violence is insufficient however, few studies indicate that physical violence in Indian women is quite high, ranging from 22 percent to 60 percent" (Rao 1996 and Mahajan 1990). This may be due to the historical notion that men are more superior, dominant, stronger ,more capable, more knowledgeable and logical than women, but that is not true .This is the way our society has been constructed over years .Violence occurs more in those where there is social tolerance supported by cultural acceptance, ideology or law existing towards it. Battering can occur in hetero relationship though it is age and gender related in family. There is controversy whether domestic violence only occurs among women, there is no doubt that women also show violent behaviour in family. Study done by Gelles and Cornell (1985) showed that most of the women become violent as a reaction to selfexperienced abuse or violence. Approximately around 90% women are victims of domestic violence. There are many theories for domestic violence one of them emphasized on social learning theories involving the attitude and beliefs of our culture where we live.

Evidence suggests that battered women are at increased risk of attempting suicide, abusing drugs, abusing own children and depression. WHO in 2002 estimated that 10.4% people consider suicide in their lifetime among them 4.2% attempt suicide. People seeking help before committing suicide need attention for clinical treatment.

Gradually, violence against women is recognized as a violation of human rights issue and it is noteworthy for women's health and well-being (Ellsberg &Heise, 2005, Alhabib et al., 2010). It is a criminal offence in India

1983 and its punishable under section 498 A I.P.C as wilful conduct of husband or his relative that are likely to drive the women to commit suicide or cause mental or physical trauma to her. In 2005, the "prevention of violence against women was set as a high priority" by WHO and a civil law that is the protection of women from domestic violence act,2005 took effect in 2006.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

"Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women" according to The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, General Assembly Resolution, December, 1993.

There is no widely accepted definition of violence against women. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in 1993 defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

This definition refers to the gender-based roots of violence, recognizing that "violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men." It expands the definition of violence by including both the physical and psychological abuse done towards women, and it also includes acts in private and public life.

Human rights activists prefer a broad-based definition that includes "structural violence, such as poverty, and unequal access to health and education."

Domestic violence, includes violence perpetrated by intimate partners which are manifested through:

1.Physical abuse:

Which involves injuring, disabling, and killing the victim. Physical abuse includes slapping, kicking, biting, beating, hair or arm twisting or pulling, warn with a weapon or any objects, stabbing, burning, choking, strangulating and murder. Some customs which are harmful and forcefully done to women such as genital mutilation.

2.Psychological abuse:

Which includes verbal aggression and constant humiliation, threats of abandonment or abuse, threats to take away custody of the children, behaviours intended to intimidate partner, confinement to the home, surveillance, destruction of favourite objects, isolation from others.

3.Sexual abuse:

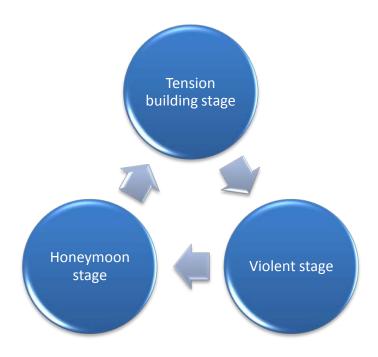
Which includes coerced sex through physical force, threats or intimidation forcing sex with others or forcing unwanted sexual acts.

4.Economic abuse:

Which includes denial of funds, refusal to financially contribute to family, deny giving food and basic necessities, and controlling access for employment and also health care etc. Discrimination in basic needs in terms of food, education and access to health care are violation of women's rights.

Women of all ages and backgrounds of all countries around the world are at risk of several kinds of violence. Millions of women in India itself have faced violence. The effect of domestic violence can last life long and it can be debilitating.

The intimate partner violence can follow a three-stage cycle that repeats over and over. It is called "Cycle of Violence".



Tension-building stage:

This usually lasts for a period of time may be weeks or months. Stress builds and communication between partner breakdown. Abuse may start with minor incidents like physical abuse (eg. pushing) or emotional abuse (eg. threatening). The victim can sense this danger and may feel that they are "walking on eggshells". To delay the stage victim may act passive and tries to control situation and avoid making the partner upset. It is the longest stage.

Violent stage:

Tension explodes and results in actual violence (eg. physical, emotional, verbal, financial abuse). This stage lasts for 24 -72 hours.

Honeymoon stage:

The abuser becomes calmer in this stage. The abuser becomes apologetic, beg for forgiveness, and makes promises it will never happen again, shows regret and extra kindness, and often is very loving for a while. The victim may then feel worn down but the cycle then repeats again. This stage often lasts for days, weeks or even months but disappear with time.

Over the time, the honeymoon stage becomes shorter, and the tension-building and violent stages lasts longer.

The global dimensions of this violence are alarming, as projected or highlighted in many studies. No society is free of such violence, shows little variation according to culture or religion.

Risk Factors:

There are variety of factors that predisposes women for violence. These factors can be explained by ecological model of domestic violence:

- Witnessing or having undergone through abuse during childhood.
- Low levels of education or illiterate.
- Substance abuse.
- Alcohol dependent husbands.
- Limited economic opportunities or women with no income of their own.

- Conflict within an intimate partner relationship or marriage.
- Male dominance.
- Cultural practices which subordinate females and allows male violence (e.g. dowry, child marriage).
- No strict law against domestic violence.
- "Low levels of awareness among service providers, law enforcement and judicial actors." (Bott et al., 2005; UN General Assembly, 2006)

ECOLOGICAL MODEL FOR UNDERSTANDING VIOLENCE



Domestic violence carries higher suicide risk among victims than the general population. "Victims of domestic violence are **twelve times** more likely to end their lives by their own hand by committing suicide than by the abusers (Dube et al. 2001).

Studies done by Corner et al.,2010 reveals that aggression may the cause of high suicidality in domestic or intimate partner violence.

Other risk factors related to intimate partner violence recognised by Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008 include: "young age, poor mental health levels related to low self-esteem, anger, depression, emotional insecurity or dependence, antisocial or borderline personality traits and social isolation; history of physical discipline as a child; marital instability and separation or divorce; history of perpetrating psychological abuse; unhealthy family relationships; poverty-related issues such as overcrowding or economic stress; and low levels of community intervention or sanctions against domestic violence."

Protective Factors:

There are some protective factors that can reduce the predisposition to violence among women, includes:

- Higher education;
- Marriage after age of eighteen years;
- Employment;
- Rules that encourage gender equality;
- Easy accessibility to necessary services and support groups.

The link between alcohol and domestic violence:

Alcohol is a global problem now both in developed and developing countries, it not only affects the person's physical, psychological, social and economic status but affect the full family especially the wives. Alcohol related problems, however, occurs more in individuals who are "heavy drinkers", "alcohol abusers", or in "alcoholism". "General population surveys as well as clinic-based studies provide substantial evidence associating heavy drinking with violent behaviour in general and intimate partner violence in particular". Nilesh Pinto.



Alcohol and interpersonal violence both act as catalysts to each other.

Domestic violence and suicide both are stigmatizing. Victims of domestic violence avoid talking or sharing to others about the violence by their partner and also avoid talking about suicidal ideas or thoughts because of shame, guilty, secrecy and as it is stigmatizing also.

Consequences of domestic violence in physical health:

1. Injuries (bruise, cut marks, burn, fracture of bones, broken teeth, head injury)
2.Strangulation, chocking.
3. Abuse during pregnancy may lead to abortion.
4. Sexually transmitted disease, urinary tract infection.
Consequences of domestic violence in psychological health:
Mental health problem problems related to domestic violence is varying in nature. Some women accept it in silence and some overtly react to it.
1. Initially it may be fear, embarrassment, shock or denial.
2. Sleep disturbance.
3. Loss of appetite.
3. Substance use.
4. Anxiety.
5. Feeling of hopelessness, worthlessness, and despair.
6. Depression.
7. Somatization disorder.
8. Adjustment disorder.

9. Suicide attempts.

Reasons behind not leaving the abusive relationship:

- 1. Hope for change.
- 2. Shame and guilt, as in our culture it is still inappropriate to get divorce and live alone after marriage.
- 3. Financially dependent on partner.
- 4. Worries about children's future.

Sati pratha in India:

The literal meaning of sati is "A pure and virtuous women". Sati pratha or tradition of burning women at their husband funeral pyre is an old practice in Indian society. A widow was burnt either with her own consent or most of the times forcibly. It was **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** who pressed Governor General Lord Wiliam Benetick to declare sati pratha as illegal. In December 1829, regulation no XVII was issued to declare sati pratha as illegal.

According to sati prevention act 1987, Whoever abets commission of sati directly or indirectly is punishable to death or life imprisonment.

Laws for protection of women from domestic violence include:

- 1. Constitutional protection.
- 2.Criminal laws
- -Sec 498 A IPC.
- -Section 113 A and B of Indian evidence act.

-Section 306 IPC.

-Section 304 B IPC.

3. Dowry prohibition act of 1985.

4. Civil law i.e protection of women from domestic violence act 2005.-

1. Constitutional protection:

The constitution of India through its Article 14 and 21 protects women. Article 14 deals with the ideas of equality and it also includes sex. Article 21 deals with rights to live and it is not merely confined to physical existence but it also includes right to live with dignity.

2.Domestic violence-criminal laws:

Section 498 A IPC- Wilful conduct of husband or his relative that is likely to drive the women to commit suicide or cause physical or mental trauma.

Section 113 A and B of Indian evidence act- Sec 113 A i.e presumption to abatement of suicide by married women, in Sec 113 B presumption to dowry death has been inserted.

Section 306 IPC- If a women die within 7 years of marriage an inquest to be conducted as to the cause of death. Even it was a case of suicide the husband and relatives can be charged and persecuted for abatement of suicide.

3.Dowry prohibition act of 1985:

Redefined the act of dowry. It has been made more stringent, cognizable and nonbailable. In India 8% of suicide are dowry related.

4.Protection of women from domestic violence act:

It provides more effective protection of rights of women who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and related matters.

SUICIDE:

The word suicide is derived from the Latin word for "self-murder". It is a fatal act, which represents the person's wish to die.

According to **Durkheim**, the original suicide theorist who in 1800's postulated that "women were less prone to commit suicide because they are inclined to reside in protective domestic sphere and did not trifle into worldly affairs" (Kushner and sterk,2005). But it was later challenged by several other researchers.

In the studies it was found that, victims of domestic violence carry higher risk to commit suicide than general population. In several studies, the impact of violence among women, particularly domestic violence and its effect on physical and mental health and suicidal behaviour has been highlighted. Research done from the United States, Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Fiji, India, Bangladesh and UNICEF (2000) established a close correlation between domestic violence and suicide, it was seen that suicide resulted to be

12 times higher among the women who were the victims of domestic violence than the women who were not the victims. Although there is evidence that domestic violence is associated with suicidal behaviour, only a limited number of studies have explored the role of this contributing factor.

More focus needs to be given on the link between domestic violence, women rights and suicide, and suicide prevention programmes must constitute human rights perspective also. Violation of rights, violence plays a bigger role as determinants to suicide than psychiatric illness. Concerns about suicide prevention has to be linked globally to relevant local conditions and in certain communities. Vijay kumar (2007) stated that, "suicide prevention is more of a social and public health objective than a traditional exercise in the mental health sector in India". It is high time that suicide is also considered as a women and human rights issue and it should be addressed as public health issue in every country.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

A Brazilian study by Tais de campos moireira et al. say that, age < 35 years is related with emotional and physical abuse in women.

Study done by others and Ramisetty-Mikler et al. 2006; Zaleski et al.,2009, also demonstrated "a positive relationship between age and violence."

Flood and Pease 2009, in their study found that, there are some factors that gives information about individual perspective towards violence against women. Those factors are age of the individuals, relationships associated with

age, developmental processes. Younger individuals have worse attitudes than older individuals.

Jejeebhoy and Pinto found "a relation between education and abuse in their study," literate women had less domestic violence compared to illiterate women. He says that, Education builds up confidence and self-assertiveness in oneself which was found to be protective against domestic violence among women.

In Tamil Nadu even primary education was found to be a safe guard for women against domestic violence, while in Uttar Pradesh due to high patriarchal setting it took secondary education to afford protection to the women.

Unemployed women are abused significantly higher as compared to employed women (Dan Anderberg et al., Nilesh). In contrast, some more studies say that employed women face more violence compared to unemployed women (Jenifer et al., Matthews et al.).

Kyriacou et al. also found that, male partners who are higher school dropouts, who have irregular employment and jobless are more prone for causing domestic violence in women, probably due to dissatisfaction in life and lack of income. Other studies also say that, educated males abused their partner and that is significantly higher than the educated males.

A comparative cross sectional study of 836 women,376 from rural community and 460 from urban area in Nigeria was done to compare domestic

violence against women of urban and rural areas by Leonard Ogbonna Ajah et al. in 2011.

Result:

1.Domestic violence was more among rural women compared to urban women i.e 96% v/s 81% and it is statistically significant.

2.Physical violence was higher among rural women than urban women, 37.2% v/s 23.5%.

3.In psychological and sexual violence both the groups did not differ significantly.

Study done by Lorraine Halinka et al. found that, the prevalence of intimate partner violence was 42.8% among women of lower socioeconomic status compared with 10.1% women of higher socioeconomic status.

Cunradi et al. 2002 and Johnson 2000, 2001 in their Studies have found that, "women living in poverty are particularly vulnerable and also have higher rates of IPV victimization and unemployed batterer and high school dropouts are more likely to commit injury-related intimate partner violence."

Galvan and Caetano 2003 in their studies found that, "Patterns of alcohol consumption and the prevalence of alcohol-related problems may be linked to social and cultural factors, such as customs and attitudes of certain groups regarding alcohol use and variation in alcohol-related problems has also been found to exist within specific ethnic groups."

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

A Community based, Case-control study was done in slum community of Mumbai by Nilesh Pinto to compare domestic violence among wives of alcohol dependent male and abstainer/social drinkers.

Results:

1.Physical abuse was more among the wives of alcohol dependent males (44 percent) as compared to wives of social drinkers/abstainer (28%).

2.Psychological abuse was found to be significantly more in the wives of alcohol dependent 68 percent compared to wives of social drinkers/ abstainers that is 27 percent.

3.Sexual abuse among wives of alcohol dependents was around 10% and 4% among wives of abstainer/ social drinkers.

Fals Stewart W et al. in their study said that, the days when men were under alcohol intoxicated state they were found to cause 8 times more physical violence as compared to days of no alcohol use.

O'Farrell et al. found in their study, 56 percent of alcohol users were abusive towards wives as compared to 14 percent in non-alcohol users.

Study by Sreedevi et al. was done to study the stress, coping behaviour and domestic violence among wives of alcoholics.

Results:

- 1. High level of perceived stress has been seen on wives of alcohol dependent patients.
- 2. Discord, avoidance, fearful and sexual withdrawal were the most common coping strategies used by the wives.
- 3. Domestic violence was seen in 90% of the wives, in that 69% had intellectual, 59% had emotional,58% had social,47% had physical, 42% had economic and 27% had sexual violence.

Pan H et. al. alcohol intake escalates severe violence by 70 percent. The reason maybe they can't anticipate the consequences of their actions.

In the study by Orford J. et al. 72 percent of women suffered from psychological violence whose husband were alcohol dependent.

A Cross sectional survey was done by P.S Manohar et al. among 32 wives of alcoholic patients and 32 non-alcoholics (normal subjects), to assess domestic violence and suicide risk among the wives of alcoholics and non-alcoholics.

Results:

1.The mean and standard deviation among wives of alcoholics and non-alcoholics were (10.16 ± 4.34) & (7.03 ± 3.17) in physical abuse, (4.80 ± 2.17) & (4.91 ± 1.80) in sexual abuse, (23.06 ± 5.15) & (16.28 ± 4.20) in psychological abuse respectively.

- 2.The wives of alcoholics had higher mean in physical and psychological abuses than the wives of non- alcoholics. When the mean was compared wives of non- alcoholics and alcoholics had significant differences (t = 3.55, p < 0.01) in physical abuse and (t = 6.83, p < 0.01) in psychological abuse but they did not differ in sexual abuse (t = 0.05, p < n.s).
- 3. The wives of alcoholics had more strong unhappy feelings (90.60%) than non-alcoholic wives (25.00%)
- 4. Wives of alcoholics had frequent suicidal thoughts (78.00%) than non-alcoholic wives (9.40%), and also had strong desire to die (62.50%) & (9.40%).
- 5. Depressive features might be more among wives of alcoholics as compared to wives of non-alcoholics and these may make them to take an extreme step in their lives. The factor which plays an important role in preventing them to attempt or abort suicide is mostly the children.

Campbell,1995 states, "Emotional abuse can have serious physical and psychological consequences for women, including persistent headaches, stomach disorders, severe depression and anxiety." also says that, "repeated verbal abuse causes feeling of uselessness, worthlessness, and self-blame."

Rastogi and therly (2006), economic abuse in the form of dowry is taken as a majority in the Indian culture, although it was prohibited since 1961.

There is a strong connection between alcohol and violence. (Curandi et al. 2002).

"Excessive alcohol drinking may directly or indirectly influence physical aggression or other forms of violence." (Stuart et al. 2008)

Although many studies often found the significant association between the alcohol and violence, Studies done by Chermack et al.1997 and Macdonald et al. 2005, 2008, the debate still continues regarding whether this relationship is by chance.

"Perpetrators of domestic violence are violent regardless of the consumption of alcohol." (Galvani, 2006).

Leonard 2005, "Alcohol is neither a necessary nor a sufficient cause of violence but it is clear that under some circumstances alcohol contributes to violence."

A study done in rural Bangalore by vaishali gaikand et al. in which 257 women were interviewed. Out of which 76(29.57%) women reported domestic violence, in which 62(81.58%) had verbal abuse,24(31.58%)had physical abuse,21(27.63%) psychological abuse ,8(10.53%)had sexual abuse and 6(7.89%) suffered from injury due to physical violence.

They have also found that:

- 1. Higher educated had less domestic violence compare to low education background.
- 2. Socioeconomic status did not determine the vulnerability to violence.

3.Age of the women at marriage determines the violence, more the age lesser the domestic violence.

Study by Tais de Campos Moreira et al. was done in 454 individuals, 56 percent were women and 44 percent were men of age group of 12–65 years old, To study psychological or physical abuse associated with the use of alcohol and to assess social characteristics of aggressors and victims.

Results:

- 1. 26% percent revealed having psychological abuse and sixteen percent revealed having physical violence.
- 2. The differences in the physical and psychological abuse were statistically significant (P<0.05) when intoxicated with alcohol.
- 3.50% of the perpetrators were under the effects of alcohol. Men were the primary aggressors, while women were mostly victims.
- 4. The results indicate that, alcohol doubles the psychological and physical violence.

According to Deslandes et al. 2000, "Domestic violence is facilitated by the fact that aggression takes place within the privacy of the home, without interference by other people."

Parrot and Zeichner 2002; Ramisetty-Mikler et al. 2006, Violence among marital couples is a multifaceted problem, and many factors including

disappointment in the relationship, pre-existence of aggression, family environment, self-reported emotional problems contribute to violence.

Galvani 2006, "Men who are heavy drinkers, tend to cause more severe harm to their partners than sober perpetrators, although domestic violence occurs in both situations."

Patel 2007, In his study stated that, "Living with an alcohol abuser increases family problems and violence". Psychological violence is the most commonly reported form of violence and regardless of alcohol use it occurred in ¼ th of the family. Similar findings found in the another study done by Schraiber et al. 2007.

According to Garcia-Moreno et al. 2006; Mota et al. 2007, The prevalence of physical abuse is ten to seventy percent in many countries and abusers are mostly male partners.

According to a study done by Zaleski et al. 2009 "Alcohol increases chances for engaging in aggressive behaviour for men as compared to women."

According to Thompson and Kingree 2006, Women with alcohol dependent husband have more chances to be injured than the women of non-alcoholic partner.

Alcohol use itself cannot be considered as a cause of physical violence in household, because often violence begins before alcohol consumption and mounts to aggressive behaviour with alcohol consumption (Galvani 2006).

Chermack and Giancola 1997; Edin et al. 2008, In their studies said that, "violence doesn't exclusively occur during the use of alcohol, and most episodes of drinking do not result in violence."

A national population-based survey in the United States by Mckinney et al. 2009indicated that, "physical availability of alcohol increases interpersonal and family violence."

A Study done by Kevin Fernandez et al. was done in 369 married women of age 18-49 years to estimate the proportion of physical, emotional, economical and sexual violence against women by the husband (intimate partner) and to identify factors that may put women at risk of violence by their husbands.

Results:

- 1. Majority of the study subjects i.e 69.3% (256/369) were from the age group of eighteen to twenty-nine years.
- 2. 30.4% of the study subject had experienced physical and emotional violence,32.8% economic violence and 8.1% sexual violence from their husband.
- 3. Almost 50% had experienced one or other form of violence.
- 4. The chance for causing violence by husbands with alcohol dependence was more than four times and it is found to be significant.

5. They have found that there is a correlation between domestic violence and aggressive nature of husband and family history of domestic violence, which is statistically significant.

In a study conducted in Karnataka, on domestic violence which was an organizational study, where 208 cases were studied, ninety-four percent reported physical abuse, seventy-five percent reported emotional abuse, twelve percent abuse of loved ones and five percent abuse by in-laws.

The NFHS-3 (National Family Health Survey- 3) found that:

- 1.Nearly 37% ever married women had some or other form of physical, psychological or sexual violence by their husbands.
- 2. Often, physical and sexual violence causes injuries.2 in 5 women reports having injuries, including 36%had cuts, bruises; 9%who had eye injuries, dislocations, sprain or burns; and 7% had broken bones and teeth or other serious injuries.
- 3.The prevalence of physical or sexual violence among low socioeconomic status group and higher socioeconomic status group is 49% and 18%.
- 4.46% of women with no education and nearly half of women whose husbands have no education have experienced spousal violence.
- 5. Violence is lower among couples in which both have been sent to school and are equally educated (23 percent) than couples where the husband is more educated than the wife (36 percent).

- 6. Domestic violence is repeated across generations. Women who had history of domestic violence among their mothers are two times more likely to experience violence as women whose mothers didn't have domestic violence i.e 60 percent, compared with 30 percent.
- 7. Women whose husband get drunk frequently are twice more likely to experience violence compared to women whose husbands do not drink alcohol at all.
- 8. The prevalence of physical or sexual violence ranges among states from 6% in Himachal Pradesh and 13% in Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya,40% or higher prevalence in Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, and Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,46% in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 59% in Bihar.
- 9. 16% married women experienced emotional violence by the husband.
- 10. Only 1% percent of married women initiated violence against their husband.

A Community based study done by Sinha A et al. in a slum area of Kolkata. To assess the prevalence of domestic violence among the ever married women in reproductive age group and to find out the types of domestic violence and the factors associated with it.

Results:

- 1.Overall prevalence of domestic violence was fifty-four percent of which forty-one percent suffered both current and lifetime physical and psychological violence.
- 2. They have also found that, presence of property, higher per capita income, social support were protective factors against domestic violence.
- 3. Whereas alcohol addiction and multiple sex partners were contributory factors for domestic violence.

A study done by T J O'Farrell et al. on "domestic violence before and after alcoholism treatment, it was a 2year longitudinal study," in the result it was found that,

- 1. Husband to wife violence occurred in nearly two thirds of cases in the year before behavioural marital therapy.
- 2. First and second year after therapy, violence reduced.
- 3. Remitted alcoholics no longer had increased domestic violence when compared with controls but relapsed alcoholics had increased violence.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SUICIDE:

According to literature it is shown that there is a positive association between domestic violence and suicidal behaviour among women.

A Population based cross sectional survey of women aged 15-49 years (n=2702) was done in Bangladesh by Ruchira Tabassum Naved. et al. To assess the suicidal ideation in married women and its association with physical, sexual and psychological violence by their spouse.

Results:

- 1.5-6 % ever married women in urban and rural area had suicidal ideation in the past 4 weeks.
- 2. Compared to emotionally non abused women, suicidal ideation was 2 times more likely among rural women and 3 times more likely among urban women who were emotionally abused by their husband.
- 3. Rural women who were physically abused reported 4 times and urban women reported 2 times more likely to report suicidal ideation compared to women who did not face physical abuse by their husbands.
- 4. Sexual violence was not associated with suicidal ideation in both the groups.

Study done by Taft in 2003 on Australian women suggested that, women who were abused by their partner were four times more likely to have suicidal ideation compared to those women who were not abused by their partners.

Another qualitative study done by Counts et al. suggests that, suicidal ideation is triggered and increased by the severity of physical violence.

According to study done by Stark and Filtcraft et al. 35-40% women who were battered by their husband attempted suicide and have found that, physical violence was the single most important factor which is responsible for that.

According to Brodsky et al. and Fergusson et al. early exposure to trauma and violence may affect the ability to cope with life stressor and may increase the chances of depression and thus is related to suicidal behaviour.

According to WHO,2001, in low income countries there is highly strong relationship between domestic violence and suicidal behaviour among women. In India 64%, Egypt 61%, Brazil 48%, Philippines 28%, and in Indonesia 11% of women who had physical abuse by their intimate partner had suicidal ideas.

According to De Leo et al. 10.4% population seriously considers suicide in their life time and in that,4.2% attempt suicide.

According to Kings et al. most of the People seek help prior to suicide and those people needs attention for clinical treatment.

A study was done in 180 ethnic south Asian women living in London by Madelyn Hsiao–Rei Hicks et al. on perceived causes of suicide attempts and it was found that, three factors which were responsible for suicidal attempts were:

- 1. Violence by the husband.
- 2. Being trapped in an unhappy family situation.
- 3. Depression.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Primary objectives:

- 1) To assess and compare the domestic violence among wives of alcohol dependent males and non-alcohol users.
- 2) To assess and compare the suicidal risk among wives of alcohol dependent males and non-alcohol

Secondary objectives:

- 1) To explore the association between domestic violence and the severity of alcohol dependence.
- 2) To study the association between suicidal risk and the severity of alcohol dependence.
- 3) To study and compare the association between domestic violence and suicidal risk in both groups.

NULL HYPOTHESIS

- 1. Domestic violence is equal in wives of alcohol dependent males and non-alcohol users.
- 2. Suicide risk is equal in wives of alcohol dependent and non-alcohol users.
- 3. There is no association between suicide risk and domestic violence.
- 4. There is no association between the severity of alcohol dependence and domestic violence.
- 5. There is no association between severity of alcohol dependence and suicide risk.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Ethical considerations:

An application was submitted to the ethics committee of Madras Medical College under Dr. MGR Medical University in the month of March 2016. Permission was given to conduct the research in the Institute of Mental Health. The ethical committee approval was obtained in March 2016 and the document is enclosed in the appendix.

Need and purpose for the study, procedure, confidentiality of details, benefits due to study were also explained to the participants.

Study Centre:

Institute of Mental Health, Madras Medical College, Chennai.

Duration of study:

4 months (April to July'2016).

Study Design:

Non probability sampling, convenient sampling (Cross sectional study).

Study sample:

60 consecutive alcohol dependent males and their wives attending the Department of Psychiatry, IMH and wives of 60 non-alcohol users were selected from general population.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- 1. Patients who meet the criteria of alcohol dependence syndrome according to ICD-10 criteria.
- 2. Wives of alcohol dependent patients.
- 3. Wives of non-alcohol users.
- 4. Subjects who gave the informed consent to participate in the study.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

- 1. Alcohol dependent patients with history of multiple substance dependence except tobacco.
- 2. Alcohol dependent patients with history of any known physical or psychiatric illness.
- 3. Alcohol dependent patients with history of any head injury or organic cause of illness.
- 4. Wives of non-alcohol users if husband has history of any substance use except tobacco.
- 5. Wives of non-alcohol users if husband has history of any physical or psychiatric illness.
- 6. Wives of alcohol dependent patients and non-alcohol users with any history of chronic medical or psychiatric illness.

Methodology of selection and administration of scales:

60 consecutive alcohol dependent males and their wives were selected from psychiatry OPD, Institute of Mental Health and 60 wives of non-alcohol users were selected from general population. The subjects who were satisfying the inclusion and exclusion criteria were included in the study after getting informed consent. The following tools were used after that:

- 1) Semi- structured proforma was used for recording the socio-demographic data.
- 3) SAD-Q (Severity of alcohol dependence questionnaire) to assess the severity of alcohol dependence in husbands.
- 4) MCTS (Modified conflict tactics scale) was used to assess domestic violence among wives.
- 5) Becks suicidal ideation scale to assess suicidal ideation in the wives.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS:

Severity of alcohol dependence questionnaire(SAD-Q):

SAD-Q was developed by the Addiction Research Unit at the Maudsley Hospital (Stockwell et al,1979). It is a validated scale to assess severity of alcohol dependence in the past 6 months and sometimes it is used to predict the dose of medication needed during treatment. It is 20 items self-reported scale. Scoring is done according to the severity 0-3 (almost never to almost always), possible range is 0-60. The questionnaire covers:

1. Physical and affective withdrawal symptoms.

2. Relief drinking.

3.Frequency of use.

4. Speed of onset of withdrawal symptoms.

Scores:

1.<16 - mild dependence

2.16-30- moderate dependence

3.≥ 31-severe dependence

Modified conflict tactics scale:

Conflict tactics scale is invented by Murray A. Straus in 1979. Modified conflict tactics scale is the expanded and revised version of conflict tactics

scale. It is used for research on family violence or conflict. The modified scale

has 39 items and there are 2 questions for each items making total of 78

questions. It has 5 items and each item has sub items.

1.Negotiation

-Cognitive

-Emotional

2.psychological aggression
-Minor
-Severe
3.Physical assault
-Minor
-Severe
4.Sexual coercion
-Minor
-Severe
5.Injury
-Minor
-Severe
The original Conflict tactics scale doesn't include sexual coercion an

The original Conflict tactics scale doesn't include sexual coercion and injury scale.

The increased number of items added in modified version enhances the reliability and validity of the scale. The internal consistency or reliability ranges from 0.75 to 0.95.

The time period asked is what happened in the past 1 year or else it can be modified to since the relationship started or what has happened for last 6

months. The score is 0-7 (0=never happened, 1=once in past year, 2 = twice in past year, 3=3-5 times in the past year,4=6-10 times,5=11-20 times, 6=>20 times, 7= not in the past year but did happened before). Sometimes midpoint of this score is also used. This questions are asked to both the partners or it can be used for a single partner also. It takes around 10-15 minutes to complete.

Beck's suicidal ideation scale (BSS):

It was developed by Aaron. T Beck and R.A Steer. It is a 21 items self-reported scale to assess the severity of suicidal ideation in adults and adolescents. The last 2 items that is previous suicidal attempt and intent during last suicidal attempt is not included in total scoring. The severity is scored 0-2, total range is 0-38. The score of \geq 24 is suggestive of having suicidal risk.

The first part (items 1-5) evaluates individual attitude towards living or dying and includes such items as wish to die, wish to live, reasons for dying or living, active and passive suicidal desire.

The second part (items 6-19) evaluates suicidal ideation and anticipated reaction to those thoughts.

The strength of becks suicidal ideation scale includes its brevity and ease of administration. The reliability of becks suicidal ideation scale is good with coefficient alpha estimate of 0.90 for inpatients and 0.87 for outpatients. Test-retest stability over one-week period provided a correlation of 0.54 (p <0.1)

It is generally done by patient self-report, but may be verbally by clinician or trained rater. Time taken to complete the scale is usually 5-10 minutes.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

The following statistics were used for the study:

- 1. **Descriptive statistics** were used to get mean, standard deviation and standard error mean with respect to different variables of socio demographic profile of the study groups.
- 2.**Chi square test (X2):** It is used to test the significance of association between two or more qualitative or categorical variables. It was used to study the significance of association of socio demographic variables in both the groups and also used to see association between different items of domestic violence and suicide risk with socio demographic variables.
- 3. **Independent t test:** This is used to test the difference between the means in two groups. Here it was used to test the difference between the means of different items of domestic violence and also for different items of suicide risk in both the groups.
- 4.**Pearson's correlation coefficient (r):** This is used to test the correlation between two quantitative variables. Here in this study it was used to test the correlation between severity of alcohol dependence and domestic violence, correlation between severity of alcohol dependence and suicide risk and correlation between domestic violence and suicide among both the groups.

5.**P value:** This is the probability value. It assesses whether there is any statistically significant difference between two variables. P value of <0.05 is statistically significant.

SPSS V.20 was used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS

This study was conducted in the Outpatient Department of Institute of Mental Health. It comprised of 60 alcohol dependent males and their wives and 60 wives of non-alcohol users.

(I) SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

Table 1. Comparison of age group between two groups:

		N	Mean		Std. Deviation	Sig
		Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	
AGE	Wives of alcohol dependent males	60	37.71	0.98	7.64	0.10
	Wives of non- alcohol users	60	39.48	.998	7.732	

COMMENTS: The mean age group of the wives of alcohol dependent males was 37.71 ± 7.64 and 39.48 ± 7.73 for wives of non-alcohol users. The above table shows that there was no statistical difference between two groups with respect to age hence they are comparable with respect to age.

Table 2. Comparison of education between two groups:

		alcohol or	non-alcohol	Total	Sig
		Wives of	Wives of		
		alcohol	Non- alcohol		
		dependent	users		
	Graduate or postgraduate	3(5%)	4(6.7%)	7(5.8%)	0.29
	Intermediate or high school diploma	10(16.7%)	8(13.3%)	18(15%)	
EDUCATION	high school certificate	15(25%)	6(10%)	21(17.5%)	
	middle school certificate	18(30%)	20(33.3%)	38(31.6%)	
	primary school certificate	8(13.3%)	13(21.7%)	21(17.5%)	
	Illiterate	6(10%)	9(15%)	15(12.5%)	
Total		60(100%)	60(100%)	120(100%)	

X2(5, N = 120) = 6.11, p=0.29

COMMENTS: Majority of study population were with middle school education, 30% in wives of alcohol dependent and 33% in wives of non-alcohol users. But when both the groups were compared there was no statistical difference.

Bar diagram for distribution of education between two groups

Bar chart

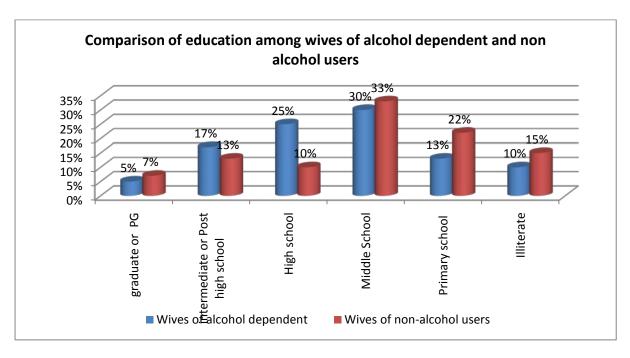


Figure:1

Table 3. Comparison of occupation between two groups:

		alcohol or	non-alcohol	Total
		Wives of	Wives of	
		alcohol	Non- alcohol	
		dependent	users	
	Profession	0(0%)	1(2%)	1(.83%)
	Semi-profession	0(0%)	1(2%)	1(.83%)
	Clerical, shop owner farmer	4(6.6%)	1(2%)	5(4%)
OCCUPATION	skilled worker	6(10%)	12(20%)	18(15%)
	semi-skilled worker	12(25%)	14(23.3%)	29(24%)
	unskilled worker	7(11.6%)	4(6.6%)	11(9%)
	Unemployed	28(47%)	27(45%)	5(5%)
Total		60(100%)	60(100%)	12045%)

X2(6, N = 120) = 6.67, p=0.35

COMMENTS: Majority of study population were unemployed, 47% in wives of alcohol dependent and 45% in wives of non-alcohol users. When both the groups were compared it was not statistically significant.

Bar diagram for the distribution of occupation between two groups Bar chart

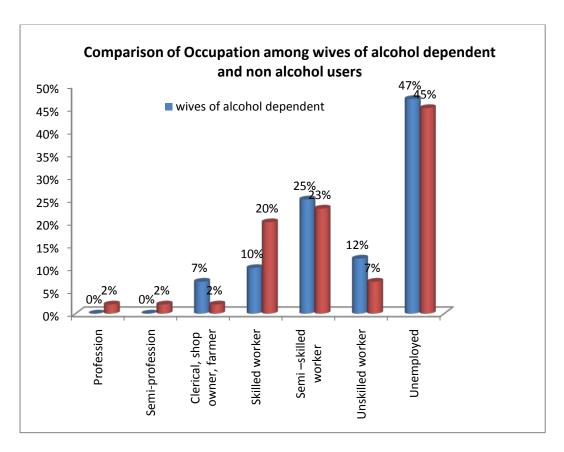


Figure:2

Table 4. Comparison of income in both the groups

		alcohol or	non-alcohol	Total
		Wives of	Wives of Non	
		Alcohol	-alcohol users	
		dependent		
	>=32050	0(0%)	1(2%)	1(.83%)
	12020-16019	3(5%)	2(3%)	5(4.1%)
DIGONE.	8010-12019	5(8%)	12(20%)	17(14%)
INCOME	4810-8009	20(33%)	15(25%)	35(29%)
	1601-4809	3(5%)	4(7%)	7(5.8%)
	<=1600	29(48%)	26(43%)	55(45.8%)
Total		60(100%)	60(100%)	120(100%)

$$X2(5, N = 120) = 5.10, p = 0.40$$

COMMENTS: Majority of study population had income of less than 1600 per month, 48% in wives among alcohol dependent and 43% in wives of non-alcohol users. There was no difference statistically in both the groups.

Bar diagram for distribution of income between two groups

Bar chart

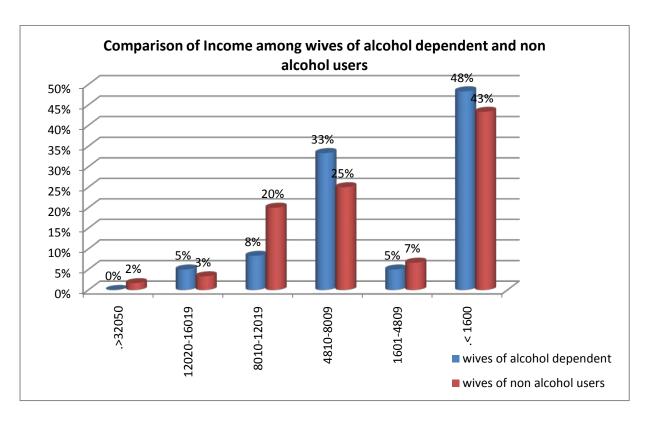


Figure:3

Table 5: Comparison of socio economic status between

		alcohol		Total
		alcohol Wives of Wives of		
		alcohol	Non-	
		dependent	alcohol users	
	Upper	0(0%)	1(2%)	1(.83%)
	upper middle	6(10%)	10(17%)	16(13.3%)
SES	lower middle	26(43%)	20(33%)	46(38.3%)
	upper lower	24(40%)	24(40%)	48(40%)
	Lower	4(7%)	5(8%	9(7.5%)
Total		60(100%)	60(100%)	120(100%)

X2(4, N = 120) = 2.89, p=0.576

COMMENTS: There was no statistically significant difference in both the groups but majority of them belongs to upper lower socio economic status.

Bar diagram for distribution of socio economic status between two groups

Bar chart

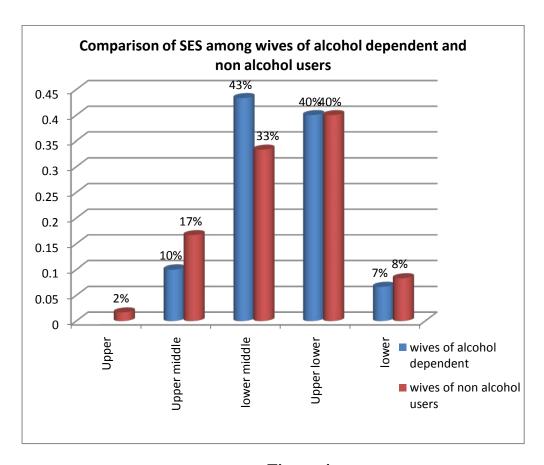


Figure:4

Table 6. Comparison of residence between two groups:

		alcohol or non alcohol		Total
		Wives of alcohol dependent	Wives of Non Alcohol	
	 Urban		users	
	Olban	45(75%)	46(77%)	91(75%)
RESIDENCE	semi urban	11(18.3%)	10(17.3%)	21(17.5%)
	Rural	4(6.6%)	4(6.6%)	8(6.6%)
Total		60(100%)	60(100%)	120(100%)

X2(2, N = 120) = 0.05, p=0.97

COMMENTS: Majority of the study population belongs to urban area,75% of them were wives of alcohol dependent and 77% were wives of non-alcohol users. But when both the groups were compared it was not statistically significant.

Bar diagram for distribution of residence between two groups

Bar chart

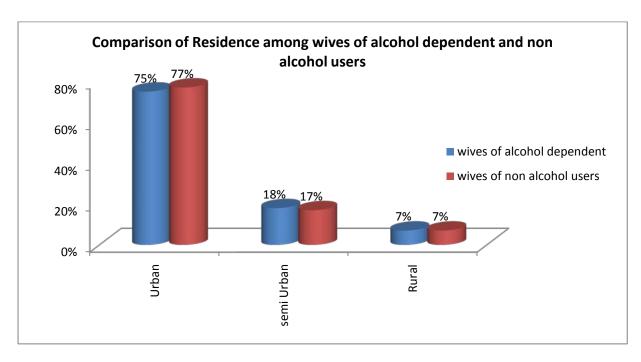


Figure:5

Table 7. Comparison of type of family between two groups:

		alcohol or non	Total	
		Wives of	Wives of	
		alcohol	Non-	
		dependent	alcohol	
			users	
TYPE OF	Joint	6(10%)	8(13%)	14(11.6%)
FAMILY	Nuclear	54(90%)	52(87%)	106(88.3%)
Total		60(100%)	60(100%)	120(100%)

$$X2(1, N = 120) = 0.32, p=0.57$$

COMMENTS: Majority of them belongs to nuclear family. When both the groups were compared it was not statistically significant.

Pie diagram for distribution of type of family between two groups

Pie chart

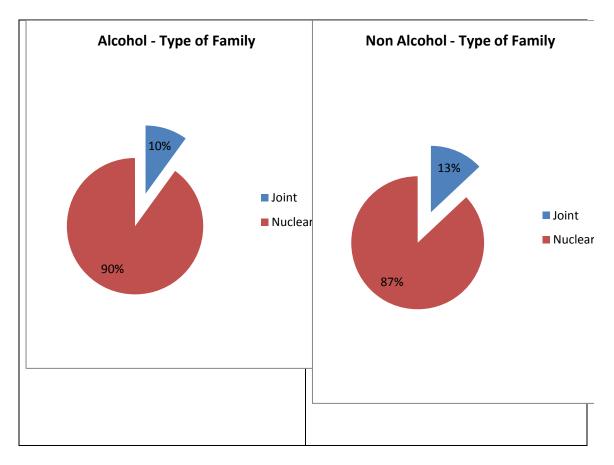


Figure:6

Table 8. comparison of religion between two groups:

		alcohol or no	on-alcohol	Total
		Wives of	Wives of	
		alcohol	Non-	
		dependent	alcohol	
			users	
	Hindu	54(90%)	55(92%)	109(90.8%)
RELIGION	Christian	4(7%)	2(3%)	6(5%)
	Muslim	2(3%)	3(5%)	5(4.2%)
Total		60(100%)	60(100%)	120(100%)

$$X2(2, N = 120) = 0.87, p=0.64$$

COMMENTS: Majority of them belongs to Hindu religion. When both the groups were compared it was not statistically significant.

Pie diagram for distribution of religion between two groups

Pie chart

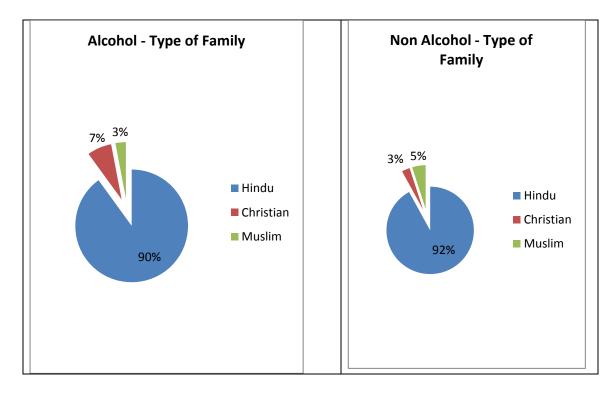


Figure:7

Table 9. Comparison of duration of marriage between two groups

		N	Mea	n	Std. Deviation	
		Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Sig
DURATION OF	Wives of alcohol dependent males	60	15.26	1.09	8.45	0.94
MARRIAGE	Wives of non- alcohol users	60	15.17	.882	6.830	

COMMENT: The mean duration of marriage of wives of alcohol dependent was 15.26±8.45 and for wives of non-alcohol users it was 15.17±6.83. When both the groups were compared it was not statistically significant.

(II) ALCOHOL RELATED FACTORS:

Table 10: Descriptive statistics for alcohol related factors

	N	N	l ean	Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
AGE OF ONSET	60	21.40	.468	3.628
DURATION OF DRINKING (in years)	60	19.98	1.135	8.794
HEAVY DRINKING (in years)	60	5.313	.3774	2.9233
SAD Q	60 60	32.58	1.076	8.337

COMMENTS: The mean age group for age of onset of drinking was 21.40±3.62, the mean age group for duration of drinking was 19.98±8.79, the mean age for heavy drinking was 5.31±2.92 and the mean SAD Q score was 32.58±8.33.

Table 11: Severity of alcohol dependence

	Frequency	Percent
<16 - mild dependence	1	1.7
16-30- moderate dependence	26	43.3
.>31-severe dependence	33	55.0
Total	60	100.0

Comments: Most of the alcohol dependent males were having severe dependence i.e 55% followed by moderate and mild dependence i.e 43% and 2%.

Pie diagram for distribution of severity of alcohol dependence according to SAD- Q score

Pie chart

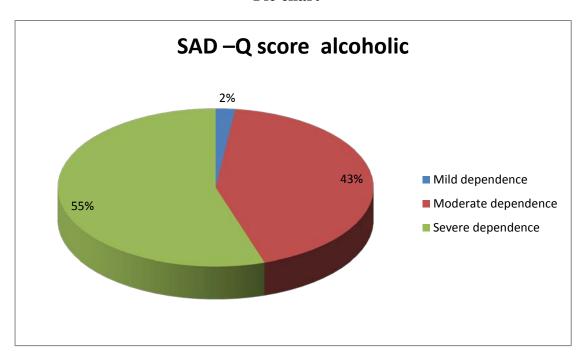


Figure:8

(III) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

Table 12: Comparison of domestic violence with SES.

		SES				Total	
		upper	upper middle	lower middle	upper lower	Lower	
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	Yes	1	11	40	46	5	103
	No	0	5	6	2	4	17
Total		1	16	46	48	9	120

X2(4, N = 120) = 14.78, p=0.005

COMMENTS: The comparison between domestic violence and SES was significant statistically i.e domestic violence was more among lower socioeconomic status group.

No significance was noted with other socio demographic factors and domestic violence.

Table 13: Correlation of psychological abuse with education

		PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE		Total
		NO	YES	
	Graduate or Post graduate	3	4	7
		15.8%	4.0%	5.8%
	Intermediate or Post	5	13	18
	high school diploma	26.3%	12.9%	15.0%
	High school certificate	2	19	21
		10.5%	18.8%	17.5%
EDUCATION	Middle school certificate	4	34	38
		21.1%	33.7%	31.7%
	Primary school certificate	3	18	21
		15.8%	17.8%	17.5%
	Illiterate	2	13	15
		10.5%	12.9%	12.5%
Total		19	101	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

X2 (5, N = 120) = 7.30, p=0.199

COMMENTS: There is no statistically significant relationship between physical assault and education.

Table 14: Correlation of physical abuse with education

		PHYSICAL ABUSE		Total
		NO	YES	
	Graduate or Post	5	2	7
	graduate	7.2%	3.9%	5.8%
	Intermediate or Post	10	8	18
	high school diploma	14.5%	15.7%	15.0%
	High school certificate	13	8	21
		18.8%	15.7%	17.5%
EDUCATION	Middle school certificate	21	17	38
		30.4%	33.3%	31.7%
	Primary school	11	10	21
	certificate	15.9%	19.6%	17.5%
	Illiterate	9	6	15
		13.0%	11.8%	12.5%
Total		69	51	120
1 Otal		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

X2 (5, N = 120) = 1.09, p=0.955

COMMENTS: There is no statistically significant relationship between physical abuse and education

Table 15: Correlation of sexual abuse with education

		SEXUAL A	Total	
		NO	YES	
	Graduate or Post	7	0	7
	graduate	6.6%	0.0%	5.8%
	Intermediate or Post	16	2	18
	high school diploma	15.1%	14.3%	15.0%
	High school certificate Middle school certificate Primary school certificate	20	1	21
EDUCATION		18.9%	7.1%	17.5%
EDUCATION		32	6	38
		30.2%	42.9%	31.7%
		17	4	21
		16.0%	28.6%	17.5%
	Illiterate	14	1	15
		13.2%	7.1%	12.5%
Total		106	14	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

X2 (5, N = 120) = 4.00, p=0.549

COMMENTS: There is no significant relationship between sexual abuse and education.

Table 16: Correlation of injury with education

		INJURY		Total
		NO	YES	
	Graduate or Post	6	1	7
	graduate	7.1%	2.8%	5.8%
	Intermediate or Post	13	5	18
	high school diploma	15.5%	13.9%	15.0%
	High school	12	9	21
EDUCATION	certificate	14.3%	25.0%	17.5%
	Middle school	27	11	38
	certificate	32.1%	30.6%	31.7%
	Primary school	13	8	21
	certificate	15.5%	22.2%	17.5%
	T11'4	13	2	15
	Illiterate	15.5%	5.6%	12.5%
Total		84	36	120
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

 $\overline{X2}$ (5, N = 120) = 5.17, p=0.395

COMMENTS: There is no statistically significant relationship between injury and education.

Table 17: Correlation of occupation with psychological abuse and occupation

		PSYCHOLOGICAL		Total
		ABUSE		
		NO	YES	
	Profession	0	1	1
	FIOIESSIOII	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%
	Semi-profession	1	0	1
		5.3%	0.0%	0.8%
	Clerical, shop owner,	1	4	5
	farmer	5.3%	4.0%	4.2%
OCCLIDATION	Skilled worker	3	15	18
OCCUPATION		15.8%	14.9%	15.0%
	Semi –skilled worker	5	24	29
		26.3%	23.8%	24.2%
	Unskilled worker	2	9	11
		10.5%	8.9%	9.2%
	TT 1 1	7	48	55
	Onempioyed	36.8%	47.5%	45.8%
		19	101	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0
		100.0%	100.0%	%

X2 (6, N = 120) = 6.06, p=0.416

COMMENTS: There is no significant relation between psychological abuse and occupation.

Table 18: Correlation between physical abuse and occupation

		PHYSICAL A	ABUSE	Total
		NO	YES	
	Duefession	1	0	1
	Profession	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%
	C: f:	1	0	1
	Semi-profession	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%
	Clerical, shop owner,	2	3	5
	farmer	2.9%	5.9%	4.2%
OCCLIDATION	Skilled worker	13	5	18
OCCUPATION		18.8%	9.8%	15.0%
	0 ' 1'11 1 1	16	13	29
	Semi –skilled worker	23.2%	25.5%	24.2%
	I In abrilla de sua abran	6	5	11
	Unskilled worker	8.7%	9.8%	9.2%
	I In amenda wa d	30	25	55
	Unemployed	43.5%	49.0%	45.8%
Total		69	51	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

X2 (6, N = 120) = 4.00, p=0.676

COMMENTS: There is no significant relation between physical abuse and occupation.

Table 19: Correlation between sexual abuse and occupation

		SEXU	J A L	Total
		ABU	ISE	
		NO	YES	
	Profession	1	0	1
	Floression	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%
	Semi-profession	1	0	1
	Semi-profession	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%
	Clarical shap ayynar farmar	5	0	5
	Clerical, shop owner, farmer	4.7%	0.0%	4.2%
	Skilled worker	17	1	18
OCCUPATION		16.0%	7.1%	15.0%
	Semi –skilled worker	24	5	29
	Sellii –skilled worker	22.6%	35.7%	24.2%
	Unskilled worker	9	2	11
	Uliskilled worker	8.5%	14.3%	9.2%
	Unemployed	49	6	55
		46.2%	42.9%	45.8%
T 1		106	14	120
1 Otal	Γotal		100.0%	100.0%

X2 (6, N = 120) = 2.93, p=0.817

COMMENTS: There is no significant relationship between sexual abuse and occupation.

Table 20: Correlation between injury and occupation

		INJURY		Total
		NO	YES	
	Profession	1	0	1
		1.2%	0.0%	0.8%
	Semi-profession	1	0	1
		1.2%	0.0%	0.8%
	Clerical, shop owner,	3	2	5
	farmer	3.6%	5.6%	4.2%
OCCUPATION	Skilled worker	15	3	18
		17.9%	8.3%	15.0%
	Semi –skilled worker	19	10	29
		22.6%	27.8%	24.2%
	Unskilled worker	7	4	11
		8.3%	11.1%	9.2%
	Unamployed	38	17	55
	Unemployed	45.2%	47.2%	45.8%
Total		84	36	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

X2 (6, N = 120) = 3.13, p=0.792

COMMENTS: There is no significant relationship between injury and employment.

Table 21: Correlation between psychological abuse and SES (socio economic status)

	PSYCHOLOGICAL		Total		
			AB		
			NO	YES	
	Unnar		0	1	1
	Upper		0.0%	1.0%	0.8%
	Upper		6	10	16
	middle		31.6%	9.9%	13.3%
SES	lower middle	7	39	46	
SES		36.8%	38.6%	38.3%	
	I Immon lovvon		2	46	48
	Upper lower		10.5%	45.5%	40.0%
	Lovvon		4	5	9
	Lower	Lower	21.1%	5.0%	7.5%
T-4-1			19	101	120
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

X2 (4, N = 120) = 16.26, p=0.003

COMMENTS: There is significant relationship between psychological abuse and SES. Psychological abuse was higher among lower socioeconomic status group.

Table 22: Correlation between physical abuse and SES

		PHYSICAL A	ABUSE	Total
		NO	YES	
	Linnar	1	0	1
	Upper	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%
	Upper	13	3	16
	middle	18.8%	5.9%	13.3%
ara	lower middle	27	19	46
SES	lower middle	39.1%	37.3%	38.3%
	II	23	25	48
	Upper lower	33.3%	49.0%	40.0%
	T	5	4	9
	Lower	7.2%	7.8%	7.5%
Total		69	51	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

X2 (4, N = 120) = 6.27, p=0.179

COMMENTS: There is no significant relationship between physical violence and SES.

Table 23: Correlation between sexual abuse and SES

		SEXUAL	ABUSE	Total
		NO	YES	
	Linnon	1	0	1
	Upper	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%
	Upper	15	1	16
	middle	14.2%	7.1%	13.3%
ana	lower middle	42	4	46
SES		39.6%	28.6%	38.3%
	TT 1	40	8	48
	Upper lower	37.7%	57.1%	40.0%
	Lower	8	1	9
		7.5%	7.1%	7.5%
Total		106	14	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

X2 (4, N = 120) = 2.14, p=0.708

COMMENTS: There is no significant relationship between sexual abuse and SES.

Table 24: Correlation between injury and SES

		INJURY		Total
		NO	YES	
	Ilanan	1	0	1
	Upper	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%
	Upper	14	2	16
	middle	16.7%	5.6%	13.3%
CEC	arran mai dalla	32	14	46
SES	lower middle	38.1%	38.9%	38.3%
	TT 1	31	17	48
	Upper lower	36.9%	47.2%	40.0%
	_	6	3	9
	Lower	7.1%	8.3%	7.5%
Total		84	36	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

X2 (4, N = 120) = 3.48, p=0.480

COMMENTS: There is no significant relationship between injury and SES.

Table 25: Correlation between psychological abuse and residence

		PSYCHOLOGICAL		Total
		AB	USE	
		NO	YES	
	Urban	14	77	91
	Olban	73.7%	76.2%	75.8%
DECIDENCE	semi Urban	4	17	21
RESIDENCE		21.1%	16.8%	17.5%
	Rural	1	7	8
		5.3%	6.9%	6.7%
		19	101	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %

$$X2 (2, N = 120) = .243, p=0.885$$

COMMENTS: There is no statistically significant relationship between psychological abuse and residence.

Table 26: Correlation of physical abuse and residence

		PHYSICAL ABUSE		Total
		NO	YES	
	Linkon	54	37	91
	Urban	78.3%	72.5%	75.8%
RESIDENCE	semi Urban	11	10	21
RESIDENCE		15.9%	19.6%	17.5%
	Rural	4	4	8
		5.8%	7.8%	6.7%
Total		69	51	120
lotal		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

$$X2 (2, N = 120) = .535, p=0.765$$

COMMENTS: There is no statistically significant relationship between physical assault and residence.

Table 27: Correlation between sexual abuse and residence

		SEXUAL ABUSE		Total
		NO	YES	
	Linkon	81	10	91
	Urban	76.4%	71.4%	75.8%
RESIDENCE	semi Urban	20	1	21
RESIDENCE		18.9%	7.1%	17.5%
	Rural	5	3	8
		4.7%	21.4%	6.7%
Total		106	14	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

$$X2 (2, N = 120) = 6.19, p=0.045$$

COMMENTS: There is statistically significant correlation between sexual abuse and residence.

Table 28: Correlation between injury and residence

		INJURY		Total
		NO	YES	
	Linkon	63	28	91
	Urban	75.0%	77.8%	75.8%
RESIDENC	semi Urban	16	5	21
Е		19.0%	13.9%	17.5%
	Rural	5	3	8
		6.0%	8.3%	6.7%
Total		84	36	120
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

$$X2 (2, N = 120) = .623, p=0.732$$

COMMENTS: There is no statistically significant relationship between injury and residence.

Table 29: Comparison of domestic violence among wives of alcohol dependent males and non-alcohol users.

		alcohol or	alcohol or non-alcohol		
		Wives of	Wives of		
		alcohol	Non- alcohol		
		dependent	users		
DOMESTIC	Yes	56(46.66%)	47(39.16%)	103(85.83%)	
VIOLENCE	no	4(3.33%)	13(10.83%)	17(14.16%)	
Total		60(100%)	60(100%)	120(100%)	

X2 (1, N = 120) = 5.55, p=0.018.

COMMENTS: The comparison of domestic violence among wives of alcohol and non-alcohol users was statistically significant. It was found that domestic violence was more in wives of alcohol dependent males.

Table 30: Comparison of individual items of domestic violence among wives of alcohol dependent and non-alcoholic

				Std.	Std. Error		
GROUP		No	Mean	Deviation	Mean	t value	p value
NEGOTIA	Wives of alcohol	60	30.5833	6.05985	.78232	3.262*	0.001
TION	dependent						
	Wives of non-	60	25.5000	10.44031	1.34784		
	alcoholics						
PSYCHO	Wives of alcohol	60	19.0833	12.55806	1.62124	5.174*	p<0.001
LOGICAL	dependent						
AGGRESSION	Wives of non-	60	8.2167	10.34177	1.33512		
	alcoholics						
PHYSICAL	Wives of alcohol	60	19.5333	21.47878	2.77290	4.819*	p<0.001
ASSAULT	dependent						
	Wives of non-	60	4.2167	12.02834	1.55285		
	alcoholics						
SEXUAL	Wives of alcohol	60	3.4667	8.96597	1.15750	2.289*	0.024
COERCION	dependent						
	Wives of non-	60	.7000	2.69526	.34796		
	alcoholics						
INJURY	Wives of alcohol	60	5.3667	7.32760	.94599	4.082*	p<0.001
	dependent						
	Wives of non-	60	1.0833	3.51892	.45429		
	alcoholics						

COMMENTS: There was statistically significant difference between two groups in negotiation, psychological aggression, physical assault, sexual coercion and injury.

Bar diagram for comparison of domestic violence between two groups

Bar chart

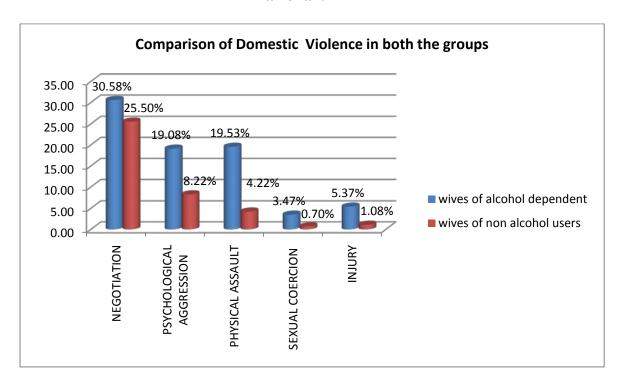


Figure:9

Table 31: Comparison of alcohol related factors with domestic violence

	DOMESTIC	N	Mean	Std.	Std.	Sig
	VIOLENCE			Deviation	Error	
					Mean	
AGE OF ONSET	Yes	56	21.38	3.735	.499	0.84
	No	4	21.75	1.708	.854	
DURATION OF	Yes	56	19.98	8.827	1.180	0.99
DRINKING	No	4	20.00	9.626	4.813	
HEAVY	Yes	56	5.343	2.9522	.3945	0.77
DRINKING	No	4	4.900	2.8355	1.4177	
			0	f		

COMMENTS: When various factor related to alcohol i.e age of onset of drinking, duration of drinking and heavy drinking were compared with domestic violence in both groups it was not statistically significant.

Table 32: Correlation for SAD-Q score vs domestic violence

		NEGOTIATION	PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION	PHYSICAL ASSAULT	SEXUAL COERCION	INJURY
	Pearson Correlation	003	.267*	.250	009	.478**
SAD_Q	P value	.981	.039	.054	.944	P<0.01
	N	60	60	60	60	60

COMMENTS: Psychological aggression and injury was statistically significant when correlated with SAD Q score. Other items of domestic violence were not statistically significant.

(IV) SUICIDAL RISK:

Table 33 : Comparison of suicidal risk in both the groups

		alcohol or r	alcohol or non-alcohol		
		Wives of alcohol dependent	Wives of non-alcohol users		
SUICIDAL	yes	10	4	14	
RISK	no	50	56	106	
Total		60	60	120	

X2 (1, N = 120) = 2.91, p=0.088.

COMMENTS: The comparison of suicidal risk in both the groups was not statistically significant, though there was more suicidal risk among wives of alcohol dependent males.

Table 34: Comparison of individual items of suicidal risks between two groups

			C. 1	Std.		
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Error Mean	t value	p value
ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIVING AND DYING	Wives of alcohol dependent	1.7627	2.72497	.35476		
EIVING / IND E I ING	Wives of non- alcohol users	.5167	1.63118	.21058	3.032*	0.003
SUICIDAL IDEATION	Wives of alcohol dependent	2.0847	3.30250	.42995	2.555*	0.012
	Wives of non- alcohol users	.7414	2.28312	.29979		
CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTEMPLATED ATTEMPT	Wives of alcohol dependent	1.1864	2.07177	.26972	2.190*	0.03
CONTENII EATED ATTEMIT	Wives of non- alcohol users	.4667	1.46677	.18936		
ACTUALIZATION OF CONTEMPLATED ATTEMPT	Wives of alcohol dependent	1.0169	1.94308	.25297	1.939	0.06
CONTEMPLATED ATTEMPT	Wives of non- alcohol users	.4167	1.39359	.17991		
BACKGROUND FACTOR	Wives of alcohol dependent	.1897	.71222	.09352	1.646	0.102
	Wives of non- alcohol users	.0333	.18102	.02337		

COMMENTS: Except actualization of contemplated attempt and background factor other factors were statistically significant i .e alcoholic wives value were more than non-alcoholic wives.

Bar diagram for distribution of suicidal risk between two groups

Bar chart

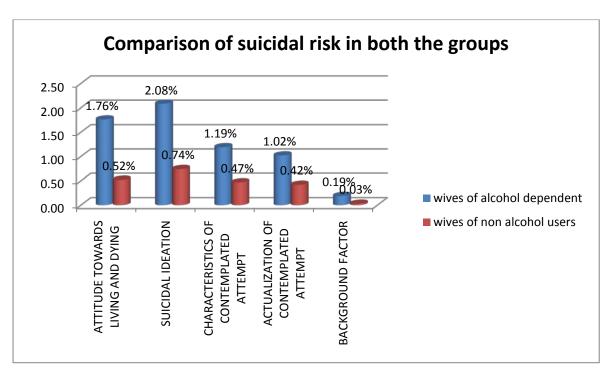


Figure: 10

Table 35: Correlation for SAD-Q score vs suicidal risk

		ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIVING AND DYING	SUICIDAL IDEATION	CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTEMPLATED ATTEMPT	ACTUALIZATION OF CONTEMPLATED ATTEMPT	BACKGROUND FACTOR
SAD_Q	Pearson Correlation	.311*	.360**	.337**	.332**	.115
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015	.005	.009	.010	.382
	N	60	60	60	60	60

^{*.} Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

COMMENTS: Attitude towards living and dying, suicidal ideation, characteristic of contemplated attempt and actualization of contemplated attempt were having statistically significant difference with SAD Q score except background factor.

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

V)RELATION BETWEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SUICIDE RISK:

Table 36: Correlation between domestic violence and suicide risk between two groups

alcohol or non-alcohol			SUICIDAL RISK		Total	Sig
			yes	No		
	DOMESTIC	Yes	10	46	56	0.35
Wives of	VIOLENCE	No	0	4	4	
alcohol dependent	Total		10	50	60	
777. C	DOMESTIC	Yes	4	43	47	0.27
Wives of non-alcohol	VIOLENCE	No	0	13	13	
users	Total		4	56	60	
	DOMESTIC	Yes	14	89	103	0.10
Total	VIOLENCE	No	0	17	17	
	Total		14	106	120	

COMMENTS: There is no statistically significant difference between two groups when domestic violence was compared with suicide risk.

Table 37: Correlation of suicide risk with individual items of domestic violence

	SUICIDA	N	Mean	Std.	Std.	Sig
	L RISK			Deviatio	Error	
				n	Mean	
	Yes	14	32.07	7.216	1.929	0.07
NEGOTIATION	No	106	27.51	8.965	.871	
PSYCHOLOGICAL	Yes	14	27.64	9.951	2.659	<0.001**
AGGRESSION	No	106	11.80	11.859	1.152	
PHYSICAL	Yes	14	45.29	12.863	3.438	<0.001**
ASSAULT	No	106	7.46	14.784	1.436	
SEXUAL	Yes	14	5.36	10.135	2.709	0.05
COERCION	No	106	1.65	6.091	.592	
	Yes	14	12.93	4.731	1.264	<0.001**
INJURY	No	106	1.94	5.039	.489	

COMMENTS: There is statistically significant correlation between suicide risk and psychological aggression, physical assault and injury. No such association was found with negotiation and sexual coercion.

DISCUSSION

The aim of the study was to asses and compare the domestic violence and suicide risk among wives of alcohol dependent males and wives of non-alcohol users, to study the association between severity of alcohol use with domestic violence and suicide risk and compare the association between domestic violence and suicide risk among both the groups. The study was done after matching the socio demographic profile of the study groups.

The study sample was the 60 wives of alcohol dependent males, who were attending the Out Patient Department of Institute of Mental Health and 60 wives of non-alcohol users from general population. The wives of alcohol dependent males and non-alcohol users were selected if they satisfied the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The confounding bias was reduced by matching the socio demographic data of both the groups.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

The mean age group of the wives of alcohol dependent males was 37.71 ±7.64 years and 39.48 ±7.73 years for wives of non-alcohol users. Most of the study population had studied up to middle school i.e 30% of wives of alcohol dependent and 33% of wives of non-alcoholic. Majority of study population, 47% of wives of alcohol dependent and 45% wives of non-alcohol users were unemployed. Majority of them, 45% of wives of alcohol dependent males and 46% of wives of non-alcohol users belonged to urban area and majority of them belonged from upper lower and lower middle socioeconomic status.

In this study when socio demographic variables were compared to domestic violence in the result it was shown that, domestic violence and socioeconomic status has statistically significant difference. Its shows that, domestic violence was more among the low socioeconomic status group. Other socio demographic data i.e education, occupation, income, residence, type of family, religion didn't show any difference statistically.

Similar findings were seen in the study by Lorraine Halinka et al. wherein the prevalence of domestic violence was forty-two percent among women of lower socioeconomic status compared with ten percent among women of higher socioeconomic status. Cunradi et al. and Johnson et al. in their studies have also found that, women from low socioeconomic status are usually at risk for intimate partner victimization. But study done by Vaishali Gaikand, some other European studies socioeconomic status did not determine the vulnerability to violence. Many studies show that, domestic violence in more in the rural areas compared to urban areas. In the current study no such association was seen, this result was supported by few studies like the study done by McCue,2008 which found that domestic violence is equal in urban and rural areas.

In many studies it shows that, prevalence of physical or sexual violence is higher among rural and low socioeconomic status group as compared to higher socioeconomic status group. NFHS 3 also supports this result. Some other studies including study done in Nigeria shows that physical violence is more in women who belongs to rural area, they did not differ in psychological

and sexual violence. In current study it was found that psychological violence was more among low socioeconomic group, this result may be due to reporting bias. Current study also shows that sexual violence is more among women who belongs to rural areas.

Most of the studies have found that there is a strong correlation between education and domestic violence, it says that women who are educated have less domestic violence. Another study done in Tamil Nadu also showed that even primary education had a protective influence for domestic violence. But in this current study no such significant relation was noted. This may be due to the small sample size.

According to Cunradi et al. 2002 and Johnson 2000, 2001, Kyriacou et al., males who weren't employed and were high school dropouts are more likely to commit injury related intimate partner violence. In this current study no such significant difference was seen. This may be due to the reporting bias by the abusers.

Previous studies suggested that, Unemployed women were more likely to be abused as compared to employed women. Some studies like study done by Krishna S et al., Shahina Begum et al. and Jenifer E Swanberg says that, women who are working had more domestic violence than the nonworking women. Study done by Matthews,2004; Turners,2002; also reveals that, male partners as a means of jealousy or control don't allow wives to go for any job. So it is still confusing how far employment is going to safeguard from domestic violence. But in this current study employment status didn't have any

correlation with domestic violence. The result may be due to the small sample size or reporting bias.

ALCOHOL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

In this study it was found that the comparison of domestic violence with wives of alcohol dependent and non-alcohol users was statistically significant. Domestic violence among wives of alcohol dependent was 46.6% which is higher than wives of non-alcohol which is 39.1%. Most of the studies says that domestic violence was higher among wives of alcohol users including study done by Fals Stewart W. who says that, physical aggression was more than 8 times higher when men consumed alcohol. Although there are many studies which found a significant relationship between the alcohol and violence, some studies including the one by Chermack et al. argued that these relationships may be due to chance. According to Galvani "Perpetrators of domestic violence are violent regardless of the consumption of alcohol". Leonard, 2005 in his study found that, "Alcohol is neither a necessary nor sufficient cause of violence".

In the current study it was found that among the various factors of domestic violence, psychological aggression and physical injury was correlated significantly to the severity of alcohol dependence. In other study also similar correlation was seen including study done by Stuart et al.

The mean and standard deviation of wives of alcohol dependent and non-alcohol users was (19.08 ± 12.55) and (8.21 ± 10.34) in psychological aggression, (19.53 ± 21.47) and (4.21 ± 12.02) in physical assault, (3.46 ± 8.96)

and (.70±2.69) in sexual coercion, (5.36 ±7.32) and (1.08±3.51) in injury. The scores of psychological aggression, physical assault, sexual coercion and injury was higher in wives of alcohol dependent group and when it was compared among wives of alcohol dependent patient and non-alcohol users it was found to be statistically significant. A similar study done by Manohar et al. showed similar results that, wives of alcohol users had higher mean in physical and psychological violence as compared to wives of non-alcohol users. When mean of both the groups were compared it was found to be statistically significant. But both the groups didn't differ much in sexual abuse. Another study done by Nilesh Pinto shows results similar to the current study that psychological, physical and sexual abuse was significantly higher among the wives of alcohol users.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SUICIDE RISK:

In the current study when both the groups were compared it was found that suicide risk was higher among wives of alcohol dependent males as compared to wives of non-alcohol users. But it was not statistically significant. But when the individual items of suicide risk i.e attitude towards dying and living, suicidal ideation, characteristics of contemplated attempt were compared between two groups it was found to be statistically significant except actualization of contemplated attempt which was not statistically significant. Other studies done previously shows significantly higher suicide risk among wives of alcohol users (Cronkite RC et. al., Manohar PS et. al. and Alok Tyagi et. al.).

In many studies including study done in Bangladesh it was suggested that, women who were physically and psychologically abused by their partner had two to four times more likely to have suicidal ideation compared to those women who were not abused by their partner but suicide risk didn't differ with sexual violence. Similar findings had been seen in the current study. Some other studies including Stark and Flitcraft and Counts et al. says that, the most important factor which carries higher risk for suicide is physical violence. According to Bergman et al and Davidson et. al. physical and sexual violence both carry higher risk for suicide.

One significant result of this current study was the correlation between severity of alcohol drinking with suicide risk among wives of alcohol dependent males. A previous study reported that wives of alcohol users have more depressive symptomatology than wives of non-alcohol users. It also says that, wives of alcohol users have "strong unhappy feelings, frequent suicidal ideas, strong desire to self-harm and die". Similar to findings from current study, worry about the children and their future has significantly important role to restrain them to killing themselves.

Many studies had shown that, educated women have less suicidal risk compared to uneducated women but in the current study no such association was seen, this result may be due to the small sample size of the study.

Suicide risk is higher among women who belong to low socioeconomic status (WHO). But in this study no such relationship was found, which may be due to small sample size of the study.

So, the result of current study shows that, domestic violence is significantly higher among the women of alcohol dependent males and there is a significant correlation between severity of alcohol use and suicide risk. So, we need to include not only the males who are having alcohol abuse problems but the wives also who are in increased risk of psychological stress in the treatment strategies.

CONCLUSION

- The wives of alcohol dependent males had more domestic violence in physical, psychological and sexual abuse as compared to wives of nonalcohol users.
- 2. Domestic violence was higher among the low socioeconomic status group.
- 3. Physical violence was found to be more among low socio economic status group.
- 4. Sexual violence was found to be higher among women who were from rural area.
- 4. There is strong relationship between severity of alcohol dependence and domestic violence.
- 5. The wives of alcohol dependent males had high suicide ideation as compared to wives of non-alcohol users.
- 6. Severity of alcohol dependence in males has strong relationship with suicide risk among their wives.

LIMITATIONS

- 1. Major limitation of the study was the small sample size, which limited the ability for exploring the association between domestic violence and socio demographic factors.
- 2. It was a cross sectional study (convenience, non-probabilistic sample). so, the temporal relationship couldn't be established.
- 3. Self-reported measurement for domestic violence and suicide risks were used. So, there is chance for some recall bias, custom related issues and readiness to report domestic violence.
- 4. The measurement used for domestic violence i.e Modified Conflict

 Tactics Scale it doesn't measure economic abuse which is also a part of

 domestic violence.
- 5. Majority of study population belongs to urban area so, generalisation of the result would not be appropriate.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

"Greater priority should be given to primary prevention of violence..."

"Many different sectors and agencies should be involved in prevention activities..." (WHO, 2002)

- 1. As the result suggests that, alcohol increases domestic violence and there is a strong relationship between severity of alcohol dependence and domestic violence and suicide risks among wives so, by addressing and treating alcohol abuse pattern we can reduce domestic violence and suicide risk.
- 2 Behavioral marital therapy should be given to both the partners.
- 3. There is certainly a need for sustained and continuous effort to restrain the use of alcohol by reduction of density of alcohol shops in the locality, by restricting time of selling, enforcement of legislations pertaining to alcohol and by providing awareness programmes.
- 4. Health care providers should be trained in screening of the women who are the sufferers of domestic violence for any health care support and counseling.
- 5. Education, Self-helswp group and self-employment for women to increase social support should be encouraged as they are protective factors for domestic violence.
- 6. The law against domestic violence also should be strictly followed as like other crimes.

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APPENDIX

PROFORMA Socio demographic profile Serial number Name: Age: Sex: 1.Male 2.Female Education: 1.Profession or Honours 2. Graduate or Post graduate 3.Intermediateor Post high school diploma. 4. High school certificate 5.Middle school certificate 6.Primary school certificate 7.Illiterate Occupation: 1.Profession 2.Semi-profession 3. Clerical, shop owner, farmer 4.Skilled worker 5.Semi –skilled worker

6.Unskilled worker

4.8010-12019
5.4810-8009
6.1601-4809
7. <u>≤</u> 1600
Socioeconomic status:
1.Upper
2.Upper middle
3.Lower middle
4.Upper lower
5.Lower
Residence:
1.Urban
2.Semi urban
3.Rural
Type of family:
1.Joint
2.Nuclear
Religion:

7.Unemployed

2.16020-32049

3.12020-16019

Income:

1.<u>≥</u>32050

1.Hindu
2.Christian
3.Muslim
4.Others
Duration of marriage (Years)
Alcohol related characteristics:
Age of onset of drinking (Years)
Duration of drinking (Years)
Heavy drinking (Years)
SAD-Q (severity of alcohol dependence questionnaire):
1.<16 - mild dependence
2.16-30- moderate dependence
3.≥31-severe dependence.
Domestic violence:
1.Yes
2. No
Suicide risk:
1. Yes
2. No

INFORMATION TO THE PARTICIPANTS

Title: A comparative study of domestic violence and suicidal risk in wives of alcohol dependent males and non-alcohol users.

Principal investigator: Dr. Munmun Debbarma

Name of the participant:

Site: Institute of Mental Health, Chennai

You are invited to take part in this research. The information in this document is meant to help you decide whether or not to take part. Please feel free to ask if you have any queries or concerns.

What is the purpose of research?

Women experience some form of domestic violence in their life time .But the wives of alcohol dependent males are more prone for physical, psychological and sexual assaults. There is an increased risk for suicide in these females as well. The purpose of this study is to assess objectively domestic violence and suicidal risk in wives of alcohol dependent males and non alcohol users and whether any relationship exists between the severity of alcohol dependence in males and the degree of domestic violence and suicidal risk in their wives.

We have obtained permission from the Institutional Ethical Committee.

The study design

All the alcohol dependent males and their wives attending the outpatient dept, IMH, Chennai and the wives of non alcohol users from community will be assessed using psychological scales which will require around 45-50 minutes to administer.

The study procedures

The study involves the alcohol dependent males and their wives and wives of non alcohol users. Alcohol dependent males will be evaluated for severity of alcohol dependence using SAD-Q which will take 10-15 minutes. Wives of all subjects will be evaluated for domestic violence by using HITS (Hurt insult threaten scream scale) and suicide risk will be evaluated by using Becks suicidal intent scale which will take around 20-30minutes.

Confidentiality of the information obtained from you

You have the right to confidentiality regarding the privacy of your medical information (personal details, results of physical examinations, investigations, and your medical history). By signing this document, you will be allowing the research team investigators, other study personnel, Institutional Ethics Committee and any person or agency required by law like the Drug Controller General of India to view the data, if required.

The information from this study, if published in scientific journals or presented at scientific meetings, will not reveal your identity.

How will your decision to not participate in the study affect you?

Your decision not to participate in this research study will not affect your medical care or your relationship with the investigator or the institution. You will be taken care of and you will not lose any benefits to which you are entitled.

Can you decide to stop participating in the study once you start?

Date:

The participation in this research is purely withdraw from this study at any time durin any reasons. However, it is advisable that y discontinuing from the study.	g the course of the study without giving
Signature of Investigator	Signature of the guardian

Date:

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Title: A comparative study of domestic violence and suicidal risk in wives of alcohol dependent males and non-alcohol users.

Name of the Participant:

•	
Name of the Principal (Co-Investigator):	Dr. Munmun Debbarma.
Name of the Institution:	Institute of Mental Health.
Name and address of the sponsor / agency (ie) (if any	y): No
Documentation of the informed consent	
I have read the in read to me). I was free to ask any questions and they of age and, exercising my free power of choice, hereby participant in "A comparative study of domestic variations and they have read the interest of the participant in the study of domestic variations."	by give my consent to be included as a
wives of alcohol dependent males and non-	
1. I have read and understood this consent form and the 2. I have had the consent document explained to me. 3. I have been explained about the nature of the study 4. I have been explained about my rights and response 5. I have been informed the investigator of all the treat past months including any native (alternative 6. I have been advised about the risks associated with 7. I have not participated in any research study within 8. I have not donated blood within the past restensive blood sampling. * 9. I am aware of the fact that I can opt out of the study reason and this will not affect my future treatment in 10. I am also aware that the investigator may terminate time, for any reason, without my consent. * 11. I hereby give permission to the investigators to reas result of participation in this study to the sponsors, and IEC. I understand that they are publicly presented 12. I have understand that my identity will be kept copresented 13. I have had my questions answered to my satisfact	dibilities by the investigator. atments I am taking or have taken in the re) treatment. In my participation in this study.* In the pastmonth(s). * months—Add if the study involves y at any time without having to give any this hospital. * the my participation in the study at any elease the information obtained from me a regulatory authorities, Govt. agencies, d. onfidential if my data are publicly
14. I have decided to be in the research study.	

I am aware that if I have any question during this study, I should contact the investigator. By signing this consent form I attest that the information given in this document has been clearly explained to me and understood by me, I will be given a copy of this consent document.

Name and signature / thumb imparticipant incompetent)	npression of the particip	ant (or legal representative if
Name Date Name and Signature of imparti		
Name Date Address and contact number of	•	
Name and Signature of the inventor Name		
Name and Signature of the invo		<u> </u>

For adult participants:

ஆராய்ச்சி ஒப்புதல் படிவம்

தலைப்பு:

மது அருந்துவோர் மனைவியுடன் வீட்டுக்குள் ஏற்படும் வன்முறை மற்றும் அவர்களிடம் உள்ள தற்கொலை அபாயம் கண்டறிதல், மது அருந்தாதவர் மனைவியுடன் ஓப்பிட்டு பார்த்தல் – ஒரு ஆய்வு.

<u>ஆய்வாளரின் பெயர்:</u> மரு. முன்முன் டேபர்மா

பங்கு கொள்பவர் பெயர்:

<u>நடைபெறும் இடம்:</u> அரசு மனநல காப்பகம், சென்னை மருத்துவக் கல்லூரி, சென்னை.

நான் இந்த படிவத்தை முழுவதுமாக படித்தேன். என்னுடைய சந்தேகங்களை கேட்டு தெளிவுபடுத்திக் கொண்டேன் நான் 18 வயதிற்கு மேற்பட்டவா் என்பதையும் இந்த ஆய்வாளா் மேற்கொள்ளும் இந்த ஆய்விற்கு என்னை இணைத்துக் கொள்ள முழு சம்மதம் அளிக்கிறேன்.

- 1. நான் இந்த ஒப்புதல் படிவம் மற்றும் ஆராய்ச்சி குறித்த தகவல்கள் அனைத்தையும் படித்து அறிந்து கொண்டேன்.
- 2. ஒப்புதல் படிவம் முழுவதுமாக எனக்கு விவரிக்கப்பட்டது
- 3. எனக்கு இந்த ஆராய்ச்சியின் தன்மையை பற்றிய விளக்கங்களை அறிந்து கொண்டேன்.
- 4. என்னுடைய உரிமைகள் மற்றும் பொறுப்புகள் என்ன என்பதையும் ஆய்வாளர் மூலம் அறிந்து கொண்டேன்
- 5. நான் தற்பொழுது எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் மற்றும் முன்பு எடுத்துக் கொண்ட எல்லா சிகிச்சை முறைகளையும் (இதர மருத்துவ சிகிச்சைகள் உட்பட) ஆய்வாளருக்கு தெரியப்படுத்தினேன்.
- 6. இந்த ஆய்வில் நான் பங்கு பெறுவதின் மூலம் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகளையும் நான் அறிந்து கொண்டேன்.
- 7. நான் இதற்கு முன்பு கடந்த ______ மாதங்களில் எந்தவித ஆய்வுகளிலும் பங்குபெறவில்லை.
- 8. நான் எந்த நேரத்திலும் இந்த ஆய்வில் இருந்து விலகலாம் என்றும் இதனால் பிற்காலத்தில் எனக்கு மருத்துவமனையில் கொடுக்கப்படும் சிகிச்சையில் எந்த பாதிப்பும் இருக்காது என்பதை அறிந்துள்ளேன்.
- 9. மேலும், எந்த நேரத்திலும், ஏதேனும் காரணத்திற்காவது ஆய்வாளா் இந்த ஆய்விலிருந்து என்னை விலக்கிவிடுவாா் என்பதையும் அறிந்துள்ளேன்.

- 10. என்னிடம் இந்த ஆய்வின் மூலம் பெறப்பட்ட தகவல்களை ஆய்வாளர், உயர் அதிகாரிகளிடமும் அரசு இயந்தியரங்களிலும் மற்றும் நெறிமுறை குழுவிற்கும் தெரியபடுத்த சம்மதிக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் என்னுடைய முழு தகவல்களை ஆராய நேரலாம் என்று அறிந்துக் கொண்டேன்,
- 11. என்னுடைய தகவல்களை வெளியிடும் பொழுது, என்னுடைய அடையாளங்கள் இரகசியமாக பாதுகாக்கப்படும் என்று புரிந்து கொண்டேன்.
- 12. என்னுடைய எல்லா கேள்விகளுக்கும் திருப்திகரமாக பதில் கிடைத்தன.
- 13. நான் தானாகவே முன்வந்து இந்த ஆய்வில் என்னை ஒரு உறுப்பினராக இணைத்துக்கொண்டேன்.

இந்த ஆய்வில், எனக்கு ஏதேனும் கேள்விகள் எழுந்தால் அதை ஆய்வாளரிடம் கேட்டு அறிந்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதையும் தெரிந்துக் கொண்டேன். இந்த படிவத்தில் கையெழுத்து இடுவதன் மூலம் இந்த ஆய்வின் எல்லா கருத்துக்களையும் நான் படித்து அறிந்துக் கொண்டேன் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்த படிவத்தின் நகலையும் நான் பெற்றுக் கொண்டேன்.

பங்குபெறுபவரின் பெயா மற்றும்	ാ കൈപ്രിധ്വാവന എல്.എ കെ.്	எரகை
பெயர்	கையொப்பம்	தேதி
நடுநிலை சாட்சியாளரின் பெயர்	் மற்றும் கையொப்பம்	
பெயர்	கையொப்பம்	தேதி
ஆய்வாளரின் / அவர் பிரதிநிதி	பெயர் மற்றும் கையொப்பம்	
பெயர்	கையொப்பம்	தேதி
ஆய்வாளரின் / அவர் பிரதிநிதி	பெயர் மற்றும் கையொப்பம்	
பெயர்	கையொப்பம்	தேதி

ஆராய்ச்சி தகவல் தாள்

தலைப்பு:

மது அருந்துவோர் மனைவியுடன் வீட்டுக்குள் ஏற்படும் வன்முறை மற்றும் அவர்களிடம் உள்ள தற்கொலை அபாயம் கண்டறிதல், மது அருந்தாதவர் மனைவியுடன் ஓப்பிட்டு பார்த்தல் – ஒரு ஆய்வு.

ஆய்வாளாின் பெயா்: மரு. முன்முன் டேபா்மா

பங்கு கொள்பவரின் பெயர்:

பங்கு பெறும் இடம்: அரசு மனநல காப்பகம், சென்னை மருத்துவ கல்லூரி, சென்னை.

ஆராய்ச்சியின் நோக்கம்:

தலைப்பு:

மது அருந்துவோர் மனைவியுடன் வீட்டுக்குள் ஏற்படும் வன்முறை மற்றும் அவர்களிடம் உள்ள தற்கொலை அபாயம் கண்டறிதல், மது அருந்தாதவர் மனைவியுடன் ஓப்பிட்டு பார்த்தல் — ஒரு ஆய்வு.

இதனை கண்டரிய உபயோகப்படும் அளவீடு:

- 1. சமூகபட்டியல் பதிவேடு
- 2. மது அடிமை தீவிரத்தை கண்டரியும் அளவீடு
- 3. வீட்டுக்குள் ஏற்படும் வன்முறை கண்டறிதல் அளவீடு.
- 4. தற்கொலை எண்ணங்கள் கண்டறியும் அளவீடு.

இதனால் உங்களுக்கு எந்த பாதிப்பும் ஏற்படாது. உங்களது சிகிச்சை முறையில் மாற்றமும் செய்யப்படமாட்டாது என்றும் இந்த ஆராய்ச்சிக்காக எந்த குறிப்பிட்ட மருந்துகளும் பாசோதனைக்காக உபயோகிக்கப்படவில்லை என்று உறுதியளிக்கிறேன்.

SEVERITY OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE QUESTIONAIRE (SADQ-C)1 NAME AGE No. DATE: Please recall a typical period of heavy drinking in the last 6 months. Please answer all the following questions about your drinking by circling your most appropriate response. During that period of heavy drinking 1. The day after drinking alcohol, I woke up feeling sweaty. ALMOST NEVER **NEARLY ALWAYS SOMETIMES** OFTEN 2. The day after drinking alcohol, my hands shook first thing in the morning. ALMOST NEVER **SOMETIMES OFTEN** *NEARLY ALWAYS* The day after drinking alcohol, my whole body shook violently first thing in the morning if I didn't have a drink. ALMOST NEVER SOMETIMES OFTEN **NEARLY ALWAYS** 4. The day after drinking alcohol, I woke up absolutely drenched in sweat. ALMOST NEVER **SOMETIMES NEARLY ALWAYS** OFTEN 5. The day after drinking alcohol, I dread waking up in the morning. **OFTEN** ALMOST NEVER **SOMETIMES** NEARLY ALWAYS 6. The day after drinking alcohol, I was frightened of meeting people first thing in the morning. ALMOST NEVER SOMETIMES OFTEN **NEARLY ALWAYS** 7. The day after drinking alcohol, I felt at the edge of despair when I awoke. **NEARLY ALWAYS** ALMOST NEVER SOMETIMES OFTEN 8. The day after drinking alcohol, I felt very frightened when I awoke.

SOMETIMES

9. The day after drinking alcohol, I liked to have an alcoholic drink in the morning.

SOMETIMES

OFTEN

OFTEN

NEARLY ALWAYS

NEARLY ALWAYS

ALMOST NEVER

ALMOST NEVER

	ay after drinking alcoh y as possible.	ol, I always gulpe	d my first few alc	oholic drinks down a	as
	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	NEARLY ALWAYS	
11. The d	ay after drinking alcoho	l, I drank more ald	cohol to get rid of	the shakes.	
	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	NEARLY ALWAYS	
12. The d	ay after drinking alcoho	l, I had a very stro	ong craving for a c	drink when I awoke.	
	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	NEARLY ALWAYS	
13. I dran	k more than a quarter eers).	of a bottle of spiri	ts in a day (OR 1	bottle of wine OR 8	}
	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	NEARLY ALWAYS	
	k more than half a bottl	e of spirits per day	(OR 1.5 bottles	of wine OR 15 units	of
beer).	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	NEARLY ALWAYS	
	k more than one bottle	of spirits per day (OR 3 bottles of w	rine OR 30 units of	
beer).	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	NEARLY ALWAYS	
16. I dran beer)	k more than two bottles	of spirits per day	(OR 6 bottles of v	wine OR 60 units of	
DCCI)	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	NEARLY ALWAYS	
1. You ha	t he following situation ve been completely o en drink very heavily fo	ff drink for a few	weeks		
How woul	d you feel the morning	after those two da	ays of drinking?		
17. I woul	d start to sweat. NOT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY	MODERATE	ELY QUITE A LO	ЭТ
18. My ha	inds would shake. NOTATALL	SLIGHTLY	MODERATE	ELY QUITE A LO	ЭТ
19. My bo	ody would shake. NOTATALL	SLIGHTLY	MODERATE	ELY QUITE A LO	ЭТ
20. I woul	d be craving for a drink NOT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY	MODERATE	ELY QUITE A LO	ЭТ
SCORE					
CHECKE	OBY:				

ALCOHOL DETOX PRESCRIBED: YES/NO

The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2)

Part 1

Negotiation Scale Items

Question	Subscale	Item
Number		
1	Emotional	I showed my partner 1 cared even though we disagreed
13	Emotional	Showed respect for my partner's feelings about an issue
39	Emotional	Said I was sure we could work out a problem
3	Cognitive	Explained my side of a disagreement to my partner
59	Cognitive	Suggested a compromise to a disagreement
77	Cognitive	Agreed to try a solution to a disagreement my partner suggested

Psychological Aggression Scale Items

Question	Relation		
Number	to CTSI~Subs	cale	Item
5	Old	Minor	Insulted or swore at my partner
35	New	Minor	Shouted or yelled at my partner
49	Old	Minor	Stomped out of the room or house or yard during a disagreement
67	Mod	Minor	Said something to spite my partner
25	New	Severe	Called my partner fat or ugly
29	New	Severe	Destroyed something belonging to my partner
65	New	Severe	Accused my partner of being a lousy lover
69	Old	Severe	Threatened to hit or throw something at my partner

Physical Assault Scale Items

Question Relation

Number to C	TSI Subscale	Item
7	Mod Minor	Threw something at my partner that could hurt
9	New Minor	Twisted my partner's arm or hair
17	Mod Minor	Pushed or shoved my partner
45	Mod Minor	Grabbed my partner
53	Old Minor	Slapped my partner
2 1	Old Severe	Used a knife or gun on my partner
27	Mod Severe	Punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt

33	Old Severe	Choked my partner
37	New Severe	Slammed my partner against a wall
43	Old Severe	Beat up my partner
6 1	New Severe	Burned or scalded my partner on purpose
73	Mod Severe	kicked my partner

Part 1 Continued

Sexual Coercion Scale items

Question

Number	Subscale	Item
15	Minor	Made my partner have sex without a condom
51	Minor	Insisted on sex when my partner did not want to (but did not use physical force)
63	Minor	Insisted my partner have oral or anal sex (but did not use physical force)
19	Severe	Used force (lie hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to make my partner have oral or anal sex
47	Severe	Used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to make my partner have sex
57	Severe	Used threats to make my partner have oral or anal sex 75 Severe Used threats to make my partner have sex

Injury Scale 1tems

Question

Number	Subscale	Item
11	Minor	Had a sprain, bruise, or small cut because of a fight with my partner
71	Minor	Felt physical pain that still hurt the next day because of a fight with my partner
23	Severe	Passed out from being hit on the head by my partner in a fight
3 1	Severe	Went to a doctor because of a fight with my partner
41	Severe	Needed to see a doctor because of a fight with my partner, but I didn't
55	Severe	Had a broken bone from a fight with my partner

- a. All items are new to the CTS2 and replace the former reasoning items.
- b. Compares CTS2 item with items in CTS I. Modified from CTS 1.
- c. All items are new to the CTS2.

The CTS2 follows in the form to be administered.

RELATIONSHIP BEHAVIORS

No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree, get annoyed with the other person, want different things from each other, or just have spats or fights because they are in a bad mood, are tired, or for some other reason. Couples also have many different ways of trying to settle their differences. This is a list of things that might happen when you have differences. Please circle how many times you did each of these things in the past year, and how many times Your partner did them in the past year. If you or your partner did not do one of These things in the past year, but it happened before that, circle "7."

How often did This happen?

1 = Once in the past year 5 = 11-20 times in the past year

2 =Twice in the past year 6 =More than 20 times in the past year

3 = 3-5 times in the past year 7 = Not in the past year, but it did happen before

4 = 6-10 times in the past year 0 = This has never happened

I. I showed my partner I cared even though we'disagreed. 12345 6 70

2. My partner showed care for me even though we disagreed.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

3. 1 explained my side of a disagreement to my partner.12345 6 70

4. My partner explained his or her side of a disagreement to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

5. I insulted or swore at my partner.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

6. My partner did this to me. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

7. 1 threw something at my partner that could hurt. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

8. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

9. 1 twisted my partner's *arm* or hair. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

10. My partner did this to me. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

11.I had sprain, bruise, or small cut because of a fight with my

partner.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

12. My partner had a sprain, bruise, or small cut because of a fight with me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

13. I showed respect for my partner's feelings about an issue. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

14. My partner showed respect for my feelings about an issue. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

15. I made my partner have sex without a condom.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

16. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

17. I pushed or shoved my partner. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

18. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

19. I used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to 1 2 3 4 5 6 70 make my partner have oral or anal sex.

20. My partner did this to me.12345670

21. I used a knife or gun on my partner. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

22. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

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23. I passed out from being hit on the head by my partner in a fight. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70
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24. My partner passed out from being hit on the head in a fight with me.1 2345670

25. I called my partner fat or ugly.12345670

26. My partner called me fat or ugly.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

27.1 punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

28. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

29. I destroyed something belonging to my partner.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

30. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

31. I went to a doctor because of a fight with my partner. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

32. My partner went to a doctor because of a fight with me.

12345670

33. I choked my partner.123456 70

34. My partner did this to me.12345670

35. I shouted or yelled at my partner.12345670

36. My partner did this to me.123456 70

37. I slammed my partner against a wall.12345670

38. My partner did this to me.12345670

39.1 said 1 was sure we could work out a problem.12345670

40. My partner was sure we could work it out.

41. I needed to see a doctor because of a fight with my partner,12345670 but I didn't.

42. My partner needed to see a doctor because of a fight with me,12345670 but didn't.

43. I beat up my partner.123456 70

44. My partner did this to me.12345670

45. I grabbed my partner.12345670

46. My partner did this to me.123456 70

47. I used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to 1 2 45670 make my partner have sex.

48. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

49. I stomped out of the room or house or yard during a disagreement.

50. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

51.1 insisted on sex when my partner did not want to (but did not1 2 3 4 5 6 70 use physical force).

52. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

53. I slapped my partner.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

54. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

55.1 had a broken bone from a fight with my partner.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

56. My partner had a broken bone from a fight with me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

57. I used threats to make my partner have oral or anal sex.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

58. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

59. I suggested a compromise to a disagreement.123456 70

60. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

61. I burned or scalded my partner on purpose. 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

62. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

63.1 insisted my partner have oral or anal sex (but did not use 1 2 3 4 5 6 70 physical force).

64. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

65. I accused my partner of being a lousy lover.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

66. My partner accused me of this 1 2 3 4 5 6 70

67. I did something to spite my partner.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

68. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70
69. I threatened to hit or throw something at my partner.1 2 3 4 5 6 70
70. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

- 71. I felt physical pain that still hurt the next day because of a fight 1 2 3 4 5 6 70 with my partner.
- 72. My partner still felt physical pain the next day because of a fight 1 2 3 4 5 6 70 we had.

73. I kicked my partner.1 2 3 4 5 6 70
74. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70
75. I used threats to make my partner have sex.1 2 3 4 5 6 70
76. My partner did this to me.1 2 3 4 5 6 70
77. I agreed to try a solution to a disagreement my partner1 2 3 4 5 6 70 suggested.

78. My partner agreed to try a solution I suggested.1 2 3 4 5 6 70

BECKS SUICIDAL IDEATION SCALE

Name Date

Days of interview Time of Crisis / Most Severe point of Illness

I. Characteristics of attitude Toward Living / Dying

1. Wish to Live

- 0. Moderate to strong
- 1. Weak
- 2. None

2. Wish to Die

- 0. None
- 1. Weak
- 2. Moderate

3. Reasons for Living / Dying

- 0. Living out weight for dying
- 1. About equal
- 2. For dying out weight for living

4. Desire to Make Active Suicide Attempt

- 0. None
- 1. Weak
- 2. moderate to strong

5. Passive Suicide Attempt

- 0. Would take precaution to save life
- 1. Would leave life / death to chance (e.g. carelessly crossing a busy street)
- 2. Would avoid steps necessary to save or maintain life.

(e.g. diabetic ceasing to take insulin)

II. Characteristics of suicide Ideation / Wish

6. Time Dimension: Duration

- 0. Brief, fleeting period
- 1. Longer periods
- 3. Continuous (chronic) or almost continuous

7. Time Dimension: Frequency

- 0. Rare, occasional
- 1. intermittent
- 2. Persistent or continuous

8. Attitude toward Ideation / Wish

- 0. Rejecting
- 1. Ambivalent; indifferent
- 2. Accepting

9. Control over Suicide Action / Acting - Out Wish

- 0. Has sense of control
- 1. Unsure of control
- 2. Has no sense of control

10 . Deterrents to Active Attempt (e.g. family, religion, possibility of serious injury if unsuccessful, irreversibility)

- 0. Would not attempt suicide because of a deterrent
- 1. Some concern about deterrents
- 2. Minimal or no concern about deterrents

(Indicate deterrents, If any

11. Reasons for contemplated Attempt

- 0. To manipulate the environment; get attention revenge
- 1. Combination of "0 "and "2"
- 2. Escape, surcease, solve problems

III. Characteristics of Contemplated Attempt

12. Method: Specificity / Planning

- 0. Not considered
- 1. Considered, but details not worked out
- 2. details worked out/well formulated

13. Method; Available; no opportunity

- 0. Method not available; no opportunity
- 1. Method would take time/efforts; opportunity not readily available
- 2a. Method and opportunity available
- 2b. Future opportunity or available of method anticipated

14. Sense of "Capability" to Carry out Attempt

- 0. No courage, too afraid, incompetent
- 1. Unsure of courage, competence
- 2. Sure of competence courage

15. Expectancy / Anticipation of Actual Attempt

- 0. No
- 1. Uncertain, not sure
- 2. yes

IV. Actualization of Contemplated Attempt

16. Actual Preparation

- 0. None
- 1. Partial (e.g. starting to collect pills)
- 2. Complete (e.g., had pills, razor, loaded gun)

17. Suicide Note

- 0. None
- 1. Started but not completed, only thought about
- 2. Completed

18. Final acts in Anticipation of death (e.g. insurance, will, gifts)

- 0. None
- 1. Thought about or made some arrangement
- 2. Made definite plan or completed arrangements

19. Deception/Concealment of Contemplated Attempt

(Refers to communication of ideation to interviewing clinician)

- 0. revealed ideas openly
- 1. Held back on revealing
- 2. Attempted to deceive conceal, lie

V. Background Factors

20. Previous suicide Attempts

- 0. None
- 1. One
- 2. More than one

21. Intent to die associated with last attempt

- 0. Low
- 1. Moderate/ambivalent/unsure
- 2.High

NAME	AGE SEX	EI	DUCA C	OCCL	INC	SES F	RESIET	YPE RE	LIGI D	URAT	AGE (I	DURA1 I	HEAN:	SAD Q SE	NEGO	T PSYCH(PSYCH	HC PHY: PHYSIC	Cı SEXUı SEXUA	NINJUI SEVEF DOMES	SUICIE	CHA AC	BA(SUICIDAL RIS
Annappan	36	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	12	27	9	3	25 2	31	11	2	0	2			
Bhuvneshwar	32	2	4	3	3	2	1	2	1	12					31	24 YES	19 YES	0 NO	3 YES YES	0	0 0	0 NO
R.Gopal	38	1	5	4	4	3	1	2	1	14	18	20	5	57 3	30	12	0	0	3			
Vijayalaxmi	35	2	5	5	5	3	1	2	1	14					24	21 YES	11 YES	28 YES	8 YES YES	5	3 2	0 NO
Babu	53	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	24	20	33	9	19 2	20	5	0	0	0			
Lalitha	42	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	24					18	0 NO	2 YES	0 NO	0 NO YES	6	5 2	0 NO
Vimal raj	31	1	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	3	21	10	2	29 2	30	4	0	0	0			
Meena	21	2	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	3					30	5 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Muthu	52	1	7	4	4	4	1	1	1	20	16	36	6	24 2	30	8	5	0	0			
Shanthi	48	2	7	7	7	5	1	2	1	20					32	12 YES	15 YES	0 NO	0 NO YES	2	0 0	0 NO
sampath	45	1	4	5	4	4	1	2	1	15	25	20	1	31 3	20	6	3	0	0			
Laxmi	39	2	6	6	5	4	1	2	1	15					28	12 YES	21 YES	24 YES	2 YES YES	2	0 0	0 NO
Guru	34	1	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	11	25	9	6	13 1	24	0	0	0	0			
Devi	31	2	3	6	5	4	1	2	1	11					24	0 NO	1 YES	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Karunakaran	36	1	5	4	4	3	1	2	1	12	21	15	5	42 3	28	2	0	0	0			
Yamuna	35	2	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	12					32	8 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Selvam	45	1	5	3	3	3	2	1	1	15	25	20	1	44 3	C	10	18	0	9			
Arul ravi	35	2	3	7	7	3	2	1	1	15					12	30 YES	54 YES	0 NO	15 YES YES	10	6 5	1 YES
William	48	1	3	5	5	4	1	2	2	12	30	18	8	25 2	C	2	0	0	0			
Ambrose	45	2	4	5	5	4	1	2	2	12					36	10 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Dhamodaran	48	1	6	5	5	4	1	2	1	11	24	24	7	33 3	14	6	18	0	6			
Amutha	41	2	5	5	5	4	1	2	1	11					24	23 YES	54 YES	0 NO	16 YES YES	10	6 7	4 YES
Ravi	38	1	7	5	5	4	3	2	1	13	20	25	6	52 3	12	6	0	0	8			
Muthummal	36	2	5	5	5	4	3	2	1	12					34	12 YES	48 YES	30 YES	21 YES YES	5	2 0	0 NO
Mani	53	1	5	4	4	4	1	2	1	23	28	25	10	40 3	12	12	0	0	0			
Renuka	43	2	5	7	7	4	1	2	1	23					25	30 YES	42 YES	0 NO	4 YES YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Silambarasan	30	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	4	19	11	6	29 2	C	14	0	0	0			
Salammal	29	2	4	4	5	3	1	1	1	4					18	14 YES	18 YES	0 NO	6 YES YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Raji	30	1	7	6	5	5	3	2	1	6	13	17	2	18 2	4	4	0	0	0			
Pramila	28	2	7	7	7	5	3	2	1	6					28	12 YES	18 YES	0 NO	2 YES YES	1	0 0	0 NO
Balamurugan	35	1	5	5	5	4	2	2	1	9	20	15	1	28 2	C	6	8	0	2			
Inbanvati	34	2	7	5	5	4	2	2	1	9					28	12 YES	30 YES	0 NO	6 YES YES	4	3 3	0 NO

Karthikeyan	28	1	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	3	22	6	2	32	3	12	6	0	0	0			
Anitha	26	2	4	5	7	4	1	2	1	3						28	14 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	5	0 0	3 NO
Karthick	38	1	6	4	5	4	1	2	1	9	25	13	2	26	2	7	8	12	0	0			
sudha	36	2	4	6	5	4	1	2	1	9						36	18 YES	24 YES	0 NO	3 YES YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Ganesh	35	1	4	4	5	4	1	2	2	7	18	17	5	42	3	6	8	10	0	4			
Amutha	32	2	4	5	5	4	1	2	2	7						34	24 YES	54 YES	0 NO	16 YES YES	8	5 6	2 YES
Subodh	54	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	30	20	32	9	26	2	28	4	2	0	0			
Usha	52	2	5	7	7	2	1	1	1	30						28	6 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Devraj	55	1	4	4	4	3	1	2	1	28	19	36	10	34	3	29	3	0	0	0			
Bhuvneshwar	49	2	5	5	5	3	1	2	1	28						26	5 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Kannaiya	48	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	24	22	26	7	26	2	28	7	0	0	0			
Indrani	42	2	3	5	5	3	1	2	1	24						26	4 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Devaprakash	57	1	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	30	25	30	9	48	3	8	12	8	0	6			
Malliga	47	2	5	6	5	4	1	2	1	30						28	36 YES	42 YES	0 NO	12 YES YES	8	5 5	0 YES
Suresh	38	1	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	15	24	14	9	34	3	6	0	0	0	3			
Sujatha	37	2	3	7	7	4	1	2	1	15						42	34 YES	42 YES	24 YES	9 YES YES	8	5 5	0 YES
Sunil	37	1	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	10	20	17	5	42	3	28	7	8	0	2			
Rekha	35	2	3	7	7	3	1	2	1	10						38	32 YES	40 YES	0 NO	5 YES YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Bakyaraj	28	1	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	4	18	10	3	28	2	36	6	0	0	0			
Laxmi	24	2	5	7	7	3	2	2	1	4						28	16 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Balu	39	1	6	5	5	4	3	2	1	11	19	20	5	32	3	29	2	0	0	0			
Padma	36	2	6	6	5	4	3	2	1	11						29	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Ratnavelu	34	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	9	22	12	5	24	2	28	0	0	0	0			
Karpanavali	32	2	2	7	7	2	1	2	1	9						26	5 YES	10 YES	0 NO	0 NO YES	5	3 1	0 NO
Prabhu	37	1	4	4	4	3	1	2	1	9	18	19	6	28	2	22	0	0	0	0			
Malini	34	2	5	5	5	3	1	2	1	9						26	6 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	NO
Balamurugan	30	1	6	4	4	4	1	2	1	7	20	10	5	28	2	24	5	3	0	0			
Pandiyammal	30	2	7	7	7	4	1	2	1	7						24	10 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Bakthanachal	36	1	5	3	4	3	1	2	1	9	20	16	9	42	3	38	10	18	0	4			
Laxmi	30	2	5	4	5	3	1	2	1	9						32	36 YES	54 YES	0 NO	14 YES YES	8	5 4	1 YES
Arul kumar	32	1	5	3	3	3	1	2	1	6	25	7	1	24	2	22	0	3	0	0			
Indhu	30	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	6						28	6 YES	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Sekar	42	1	3	4	4	4	1	2	1	17	20	22	6	36	3	6	4	0	0	0			

Meena	41	2	4	7	7	4	1	2	1	17					36	24 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0 0 NO
John charles	38	1	2	4	3	3	1	2	2	11	18	20	5	28 2	0	0	0	0	0		
Mary	35	2	3	7	7	3	1	2	2	11					28	22 YES	54 YES	0 NO	24 YES YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Shivram	52	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	28	20	32	7	24 2	12	0	0	0	0		
Rama	47	2	6	7	7	2	1	2	1	28					16	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO NO	0	0 0 0 NO
Dhanush	45	1	6	4	4	4	1	2	1	19	35	10	3	32 3	28	24	3	0	0		
Shanthi	43	2	6	7	7	4	1	2	1	19					28	30 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Chandrasekar	52	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	30	22	30	11	41 3	30	36	0	0	0		
Hemlatha	48	2	5	7	7	4	1	1	1	30					38	6 YES	56 YES	0 NO	12 YES YES	8	5 4 0 YES
Santosh	32	1	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	9	22	10	1	28 2	36	24	2	0	0		
Subhashree	31	2	4	7	7	3	1	2	1	9					36	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO NO	0	0 0 0 NO
Saravanan	53	1	5	4	4	4	3	2	1	28	23	30	10	42 3	14	6	12	0	0		
Amvikavathy	48	2	6	7	7	4	3	2	1	28					34	20 YES	48 YES	24 YES	6 YES YES	8	5 5 0 YES
Tamilmani	42	1	5	4	4	3	2	2	1	18	14	28	2	32 3	0	12	0	0	0		
Sellaimmal	42	2	4	7	7	3	2	2	1	18					34	36 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Dhanasekaraı	32	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	8	21	11	1	26 2	32	0	0	0	0		
Revathy	28	2	7	7	7	4	2	2	1	8					36	36 YES	8 YES	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Akbar ali	48	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	26	18	30	7	34 3	38	14	12	0	0		
Tamil selvi	45	2	5	7	7	3	1	2	3	26					38	28 YES	48 YES	0 NO	4 YES YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Balaji	36	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	12	22	14	4	28 2	8	8	0	0	0		
Geetha	33	2	7	6	6	4	2	2	1	12					32	36 YES	0 NO	30 YES	0 NO YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Babu	46	1	5	4	4	3	1	2	1	22	20	26	10	34 3	34	6	8	0	3		
Rani	45	2	4	5	5	3	1	2	1	22					34	36 YES	50 YES	0 NO	23 YES YES	8	5 4 0 YES
Senthil kumaı	32	1	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	7	22	10	4	28 2	0	12	0	0	0		
Usha	29	2	4	7	7	3	1	2	1	7					38	28 YES	0 NO	0 NO	12 YES YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Murugesan	50	1	6	3	4	4	2	2	1	30	20	30	5	32 3	34	10	0	0	0		
Roseline	49	2	5	7	7	4	2	2	1	30					34	28 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Ramesh	49	1	4	4	4	3	1	2	1	22	18	31	9	36 3	34	6	0	0	0		
Malini	42	2	6	6	6	3	1	2	1	22					36	28 YES	48 YES	0 NO	24 YES YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Thangamani	37	1	5	4	4	4	1	2	1	15	22	15	4	28 2	36	16	10	0	0		
Priyadarshini	33	2	4	7	7	4	1	2	1	15					36	30 YES	46 YES	0 NO	6 YES YES	0	0 0 0 NO
Lenin	47	1	4	4	4	4	1	2	2	22	20	27	7	42 3	0	0	0	0	0		
Selvi	43	2	6	7	7	4	1	2	1	22					36	29 YES	38 YES	24 YES	14 YES YES	0	0 0 0 NO

Anthony	52	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	28	22	30	10	44 3	34	14	10	0	3			
Kalpana	49	2	4	7	7	3	1	2	2	28					36	36 YES	54 YES	0 NO	16 YES YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Vinodh	37	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	22	21	28	6	34 3	26	0	0	0	0			
Krishnaveni	35	2	4	3	4	2	1	2	1	22					34	14 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Arun kumar	53	1	4	4	4	3	1	2	1	26	20	33	7	32 3	36	18	8	0	7			
Priyasubashir	52	2	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	26					34	34 YES	38 YES	0 NO	15 YES YES	4	2 2	0 NO
John	46	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	24	18	28	4	36 3	32	5	0	0	0			
Monalisa	43	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	24					36	28 YES	28 YES	0 NO	6 YES YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Sashikumar	51	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	27	19	32	9	45 3	12	14	0	0	0			
Malini	48	2	5	7	7	3	1	2	1	27					32	4 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Anandhan	39	1	5	3	4	3	2	2	2	7	24	15	5	42 3	36	7	0	0	0			
Malar	36	2	6	7	7	3	2	2	1	7					24	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO NO	0	0 0	0 NO
Abdul khader	31	1	5	4	5	4	2	2	3	5	26	5	1	27 2	3	0	0	0	0			
Malliga begar	29	2	5	5	6	4	2	2	3	5					36	36 YES	8 YES	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Velumurugan	44	1	6	4	4	5	1	2	1	18	21	23	7	28 2	32	9	0	0	0			
Indrapriya	42	2	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	18					34	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO NO	0	0 0	0 NO
Saravanan	41	1	4	4	4	3	1	2	1	13	25	16	3	34 3	8	12	3	0	0			
Shanthilata	42	2	5	4	5	3	1	2	1	13					36	28 YES	7 YES	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Suresh	32	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	23	9	2	26 2	36	12	0	0	0			
Geetha	31	2	2	7	7	3	1	1	1	4					24	34 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO YES	0	0 0	0 NO
Kannan	29	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	1	4	19	10	2	31 3	24	11	8	0	5			
Suganthi	28	2	4	5	5	5	1	2	1	4					36	34 YES	39 YES	24 YES	18 YES YES	8	5 5	0 YES

NAME	AGE SEXEDLO	OCCUP#1	NCC SES	RESII	TYPE	RELIC	DUR	NEGC P	SYCHC PSYCH	PHYS PHYSIC	AL SEX SEXUAL \	/INJUR`SEVER	E TOTAL	ATTITUSU	JICIE	СНА	ACT BA	ACKG SUICIDAL RISK
Kapilan	39 1 4	3	4	3 1	1	1	17	26	4	0	0	0						
Latha	38 2 4	7	7	3 1	1	1	17	22	5 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Arunavel	57 1 5	4	4	3 1	2	1	30	16	2	0	0	0						
Dora	53 2 7	6	6	3 1	2	1	30	20	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Ravi	43 1 4	4	4	4 2	2	1	21	26	7	0	0	0						
Raji	39 2 5	7	7	4 2	2	1	21	26	4 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Krishnan	43 1 2	2	2	2 1	2		15	24	3	0	0	0						
Tamilselvi	36 2 2	3	3	2 1	2		15	26	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Ganesh	37 1 4	4	4	3 3	2			18	2	0	0	0						
Indrani	34 2 5	7	7	3 3	2	1	12	24	2 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Dharves	29 1 1	1		1 1	1	3	6	20	4	0	0	0						
Aarfa	28 2 2	1		1 1		3	6	18	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Rajasekar	46 1 3	3		3 2		1	20	6	32	0	0	0						
Prabha	42 2 6	7		3 2		1	20	32	12 YES	46 YES	0 NO	12 YES	YES	6	8	5	5	1 YES
Muthu	43 1 5	4	4	4 1			18	35	1	0	0	0						
Lakshmi	38 2 7	5	-	4 1			18	30	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Saravanan	41 1 7	4		4 2			16	24	6	0	0	0						
Latha	40 2 7	6	_	4 2			16	28	21 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Prabhakaran	37 1 3	3		3 1			13	18	0	0	0	0						
Manisha	36 2 3	4		3 1				18	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Manikandan	49 1 4	3		2 1	_		23	0	0	0	0	0			_	_	_	
Geetha	45 2 4	7		2 1			23	34	16 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Senthil kuma		4		5 1			16	36	5	0	0	0			_	_		
Subhashini	40 2 6	5		5 1			16	20	2 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Mohan	34 1 5	4		4 2		1	9	34	3	0	0	0	\/F6	•	_	_	•	0.110
Meenakshi	34 2 7	7	-	4 2		1	9	36	9 YES	2 YES	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Madhavan	39 1 4	4	-	4 1			11	22	2	0	0	0	\/FC	•	_	_	•	0.110
Sudha	35 2 5	5	_	4 1		_	11	28	5 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Wilson	45 1 2	2		2 1			15	36	3	0	0	0	\/FC	•	_	_	•	0.110
Ritha	43 2 3	4		2 1			15	30	2 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	Ü	0 NO
Nathan	47 1 4	5		3 1			16	32	4 20 VEC	0	0	0	\/FC	•	_	_	^	0.110
Selvi	44 2 5	7		3 1		_	16	37	29 YES	3 YES	# YES	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Nelakandan	29 1 7	4	5	4 1	2	1	6	17	1	0	0	0						

Sujatha	28 2 6	6	6	4	1	2	1	6	36	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Aravindhan	52 1 4	4	4	4	1	2	1	28	23	5	2	0	0						
Shanthi	51 2 6	7	7	4	1	2	1	28	31	24 YES	5 YES	0 NO	14 YES	YES	5	8	6	5	0 YES
Joshu	55 1 3	3	3	4	1	2	1	26	24	0	0	0	0						
Ramya	51 2 5	4	5	4	1	2	1	26	22	2 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Karthick	36 1 6	4	4	4	3	2	1	14	32	6	1	0	0						
Kavitha	29 2 5	7	7	4	3	2	1	14	24	4 YES	3 YES	3 YES	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Thangamani	43 1 6	4	5	3	2	2	2	15	31	8	0	0	0						
Vani	42 2 6	5	6	3	2	2	1	15	34	3 YES	1 YES	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0		0	0	0 NO
Selvaraj	32 1 7	4	4	4	1	2	1	9	12	6	0	0	0						
Rani	31 2 6	7	7	4	1	2	1	9	26	4 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Ganesh	49 1 4	4	4	3	1	2	1	20	32	0	0	0	0						
Hema	47 2 4	4	5	3	1	2	1	20	34	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Veeramuthu	53 1 4	4	4	4	1	2	1	25	24	2	0	0	0						
Priya	52 2 6	7	7	4	1	2	1	25	32	8 YES	8 YES	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Rajesh	41 1 4	4	4	3	1	2	2	8	28	12	8	0	0						
Meenatchi	40 2 5	5	4	3	1	2	1	8	36	32 YES	48 YES	3 YES	8 YES	YES	6	8	5	5	0 YES
Himanshu	39 1 3	3	3	2	1	2	1	15	8	2	0	0	0						
Dakshyashini	38 2 3	4	4	2	1	2	1	15	32	14 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Selvam	29 1 4	3	4	2	1	1	1	6	34	0	0	0	0						
Bagyalakshm	28 2 5	4	4	2	1	1	1	6	36	7 YES	0 NO	2 YES	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Raji	43 1 5	4	4	3	1	2	1	9	9	2	0	0	0						
Yamini	42 2 4	4	4	3	1	2	1	9	32	7 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Abdul khade	54 1 3	4	4	3	1	1	3	24	24	3	0	0	0						
Ameena	52 2 5	5	5	3	1	1	3	24	32	1 YES	1 YES	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Chandran	42 1 5	4	4	4	2	2	1	15	7	0	0	0	0						
Yashodha	41 2 5	7	7	4	2	2	1	15	32	5 YES	4 YES	0 NO	1 YES	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Karthikeyan	37 1 4	4	4	4	1	2	1	8	26	7	0	0	0						
Velankini	36 2 7	7	4	4	1	2	1	8	26	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Velasamy	54 1 5	4	4	4	1	2	1	24	19	3	0	0	0						
Kamli	51 2 7	7	7	4	1	2	1	24	28	16 YES	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Palanivel	46 1 7	4	4	4	1	2	2	22	24	7	0	0	0						
Mala	42 2 7	5	5	4	1	2	1	22	21	6 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Subhash	42 1 6	4	4	4	2	2	1	17	6	7	0	0	0						

Nandhini	41	2 6	5	7	7	4	2	2	1	17	36	40 YES	42 YES	0 NO	6 YES	YES	6	8	5	5	1 YES
Manikandha	49	1 5	5	4	4	3	2	2	1	23	28	9	0	0	0						
Anbazhagi	46	2 6	5	5	5	3	2	2	1	23	28	16 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Govindasamy	37	1 4	ļ	4	4	3	1	2	1	9	32	4	0	0	0						
Kavya	36	2 5	5	7	7	3	1	2	1	9	30	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Baskaran	45	1 5	5	4	4	4	1	2	1	9	14	0	0	0	0						
Rajlakshmi	42	2 5	5	7	7	4	1	2	1	9	36	5 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Anbazhagan	29	1 4	ļ	4	4	3	1	2	1	5	34	2	0	0	0						
Laxmi	28	2 5	5	7	7	3	1	2	1	5	38	36 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	2	3	2	0	0 NO
Ganesh	51	1 3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	21	8	2	0	0	0						
Sudha	48	2 3	3	4	4	2	1	2	1	21	8	0 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Manikam	31	1 4	ļ	3	4	3	1	2	1	6	18	3	0	0	0						
Kanmani	27	2 5	5	4	4	3	1	2	1	6	22	9 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Dillikumar	54	1 2	<u> </u>	3	3	2	1	2	1	24	10	0	0	0	0						
Priyasubhash	52	2 3	3	4	4	2	1	2	1	24	12	5 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Manish	35	1 5	5	4	4	3	1	2	1	6	34	2	0	0	0						
Suchitra	31	2 4	ļ	4	4	3	1	2	1	6	36	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Thangaraj	39	1 5	5	4	4	4	1	2	1	9	34	0	0	0	0						
Vanishree	38	2 7	7	7	7	4	1	2	1	9	34	12 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Velmurugan	28	1 4	ļ	4	4	4	1	2	1	5	28	0	0	0	0						
Malliga	27	2 6	5	7	7	4	1	2	1	5	32	1 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Arumugam	41	1 4	ļ	3	4	3	1	2	1	10	8	0	0	0	0						
Krishnamma	38	2 4	ļ	4	4	3	1	2	1	10	6	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Naranasamy	49	1 4	ļ	4	4	4	1	2	1	23	14	0	0	0	0						
Kuppammal	47	2 5	5	5	5	4	1	2	1	23	12	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Guru	35	1 4	ļ	4	4	4	1	2	1	13	0	7	0	0	0						
Vellammal	34	2 6	5	5	5	4	1	2	1	13	36	37 YES	44 YES	# YES	6 YES	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Krinshnamoc	28	1 5	5	4	4	4	1	2	1	6	26	2	0	0	0						
Kritika	27	2 5	5	7	7	4	1	2	1	6	34	24 YES	7 YES	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Subramani	53	1 5	5	4	4	4	1	2	2	25	5	0	0	0	0						
Anitha	51	2 5	5	6	5	4	1	2	2	25	28	5 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Subash	36	1 4	ļ	4	4	4	3	2	1	12	34	1	0	0	0						
Geetha	35	2 6	5	7	7	4	3	2	1	12	36	3 YES	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Vellaisamy	31	1 3	•	4	4	3	1	2	1	7	8	0	0	0	0						

Periyarani	28	2	5	7	7	3	1	2	1	7	5	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Kumanan	54	1	7	5	5	5	1	2	1	27	0	0	0	0	0						
Aarthi	51	2	6	5	5	5	1	2	1	27	6	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Krishnamoor	37	1	4	5	5	5	2	2	1	11	24	0	0	0	0						
Bhuvana	36	2	3	7	7	5	2	2	1	11	36	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Akhilesh	48	1	6	5	5	5	1	2	1	17	36	0	0	0	0						
Chitra	43	2	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	17	34	24 YES	36 YES	0 NO	18 YES	YES	6	8	5	5	0 NO
Subash	42	1	4	3	3	2	1	2	1	12	7	0	0	0	0						
Meenatchi	41	2	3	7	7	2	1	2	1	12	5	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Ayyanar	37	1	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	15	6	0	0	0	0						
Rubina	34	2	5	5	5	3	3	1	1	15	8	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0		0	0	0 NO
Anaikar	36	1	5	3	3	3	1	1	3	12	4	0	0	0	0						
Rasheena	35	2	3	7	7	3	1	1	3	12	12	12 YES	0 NO	6 YES	0 NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Kandasamy	46	1	7	5	6	5	2	2	1	18	8	2	0	0	0						
kanagarani	45	2	7	5	6	5	2	2	1	18	8	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Aravindhan	53	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	24	6	0	0	0	0						
Indhumathy	51	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	24	6	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO
Venketesan	34	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0						
Saumya	31	2	2	7	7	2	1	1	1	12	3	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	0 NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0 NO